



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

The Derby winner
The Times guide to the greatest of all Flat races features a profile of each runner, the Racing Correspondent's tips and a tour of the daunting switchback course with last year's winning jockey Pat Eddery.

Geneva behind closed doors
In the second part of his series on the nuclear arms talks, John Barry reveals details of a tentative agreement drafted by the American and Soviet negotiators during the famous "walk in the woods".

Scrum down
As an Australian-based rugby "circus" tries to get off the ground, David Miller asks: Can international rugby survive - and does it deserve to?

FitzGerald warns New Forum

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, told the opening session of the New Ireland Forum that if it failed, the crisis in Ulster would worsen. He said only the ballot box could decide Ireland's future.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition Fianna Fail, in a strongly nationalistic speech said British political and military withdrawal was the only way to bring peace and stability.

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Spanish choice
Spain is to purchase 72 F18 Hornets from the United States instead of rival Tornado fighters built by Britain, West Germany and Italy.

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Syrian pull-out
Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from their front line positions in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus.

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Politburo death
The death of Mr Arvid Pelshe, oldest member of the Soviet Politburo, has given Mr Yuri Andropov extra room to manoeuvre.

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Candidate held
Martin McGuinness, the Sinn Fein candidate for Foyle in Londonderry, was arrested while canvassing yesterday and later released.

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Tory support
A move certain to attract criticism, the head of the state-joined Liverpool Research Group has given unequivocal backing to Mrs Thatcher's economic policies and urged its support to the Conservative

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Top merger
The Co-operative Wholesale Society and Co-operative Retail Services are near a merger which would create a business with an annual turnover of £2.25bn.

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Quaker protest
The policy-making body of the Society of Friends is backing staff at Friends House who plan to withhold part of their income tax as a conscientious objection to defence policy.

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Durie victory
Jennina Durie (Britain) reached the semi-final round of the French tennis championships, beating Tracy Austin (United States) 6-1, 4-6, 6-0. She now plays Mima Jausovec (Yugoslavia).

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Leader page 13
Letters: On arms race, from Professor F. Barnaby and Mr S. Windlass, and Mr R. C. Halsall; discuss railways, from Mr J. C. Cook; sinking of Belgrano, from Mr A. Brownlow.

Leading articles: Landslide elections; tax policy; Greenland Features, pages 8, 10, 12.

Uganda: Nyereve accused; Donald Maclean and the Moscow dissidents; John Pardoe's election column; Spectrum: Geneva behind closed doors - the inside story of the arms talks; Fashion: Stripping down for dressing up.

Computer Horizons, pages 19-21

The great software explosion; the BBC's electronic newsroom.

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New European Airbus poised to do battle with Boeing

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

The David and Goliath battle between the European Airbus and the American Boeing aircraft company looks like moving into a new and tougher phase soon.

Possibly at the Paris Air Show, more probably in August or September, the makers of the Airbus hope to announce the formal go-ahead for their brilliant new entrant to the world aviation stakes, the 150-seat A320.

When they do - and the decision still depends on orders from airlines such as British Airways and financial support from Britain and the other partner countries a limited conflict will flare up into full-scale war.

That an upstart like Airbus could precipitate such an event is something Boeing the world's leading civil aircraft manufacturer, still finds it difficult to take seriously, yet it is being forced to.

At the Paris Air Show yesterday a senior Boeing executive, Mr Joseph Sutter, indicated that Boeing will refuse to be panicked into investing billions of dollars in a new 150-seat airliner by any move which Airbus might make. But he added that if British airways said that it would order the A320, "we would see if we had anything to interest them".

During recent press briefings at Boeing's Seattle headquarters, no one used the word "Airbus". New Boeing products were compared with older existing Boeings rather than with the real competitor.

Airbus suffers no such inhibitions. Visiting its Paris headquarters last month, I was handed a glossy brochure



Rivals in the medium-size market, the Airbus A310 (top) and Boeing 767.

entitled *A World of Difference*, comparing the existing Airbus 300/310 with the equivalent Boeing 767 and purporting to demonstrate the clear superiority of the former in every respect - economy, performance, passenger comfort, and freight.

There are good reasons why Boeing should sit tight and Airbus go into the attack. Boeing is the sitting tenant; so if Airbus does nothing, Boeing will continue to dominate the scene with over half the world's output. Airbus has to keep up the attack.

Without the A320, the wings for which would be made by British Aerospace, or some other new product, Airbus will eventually just peter out, because two models of fairly similar size, the 270-seat A300 and the 230-seat A310, are not enough to sustain a market presence against overwhelming Boeing opposition.

Boeing have a complete "family" of products, the 100-150 seat 737, the 150-220 seat 757, the 220-300 seat 767, and the 330-500 seat 747, of which the last is a runaway best-seller.

This aircraft, which still seems one of man's greatest engineering achievements more than a decade after its introduction, has no rivals in the "jumbo" class.

If Airbus falls at the next fence, Boeing could be in a similar position at the other end of the market, for 150-seaters, at least through the 1980s and early 1990s. Their 737 is also a highly successful best-seller, capable Boeing say, of further development that makes the A320 unnecessary.

Naturally they would say

that, in their position at the centre of the aviation recession, and having just spent \$3,000m developing two new products, the 757 and 767, meet the competition from Airbus in the medium-size field.

Those doubts are shared by the governments of Britain, France and Germany, who will have to guarantee development finance of £1,000m and £2,000m to get the A320 off the ground. Naturally there is reluctance, in times of stringency, to make such a commitment.

But in the last resort it is a strategic decision that is called for, of a largely political nature. Market analysis suggests there will be demand for about 3,000 aircraft of the A320 type between now and the year 2000, of which, even on a pessimistic assumption Airbus could expect to sell a quarter, enough to justify the investment.

Propeller revival

The 150-seat airliner of the future could be powered by propellers driven by jets rather than by pure jet engines, according to Mr Sutter, at the Paris Air Show yesterday (Arthur Reed writes).

He said that such engines, marking a return to an aviation trend which began 30 years ago, would be far more economical than pure jets. Rolls-Royce confirmed later at the show that

it is well advanced on studies into "jet-prop" engines, which could mean a 17 per cent fuel saving.

While aerospace companies in the US, Britain and Europe, are looking to future technology, the West German firm of Dornier is viewing the past for new ideas. Dornier has just flown a new amphibious aircraft with 25 seats which it sees may have application for both military and civil uses.

The aircraft, the Do24TT, has a hull made originally in 1943, which saw service with the Spanish and French air forces, married to a new technology wing and powered by three modern turbo-prop engines.

First disagreements appear at New Ireland Forum

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The Irish Republic's Prime Minister warned the first meeting of the New Ireland Forum yesterday that failure would make the frightening crisis in Ulster worse, bringing deepening despair.

Dr Garret Fitzgerald strongly attacked the men of violence, saying the ballot-box would decide the future of Ireland.

But different emphasis on approaches to the North quickly surfaced with a strongly nationalist speech from Mr Charles Haughey, leader of Fianna Fail, which included a thinly veiled attack on Dr Fitzgerald's criticisms of the developments in Irish society.

While Dr Fitzgerald and Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, painted vivid pictures of the dangers of neglecting the problem, Mr Haughey was urging a British military and political withdrawal from Northern Ireland as being the only way to bring peace and stability.

He declared that the forum's purpose was to produce a position to put at a constitutional conference which would lead to British withdrawal. That is not how Dr Fitzgerald sees the exercise.

Thigh security was in operation for the opening ceremony, in the splendour of St Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, where standards were hanging from the walls, as well as other reminders that it was once the seat of British power in Ireland.

The importance of the occasion brought members of the diplomatic corps, backbenchers and civil servants to watch the opening, which was televised by radio Telefis Eireann before the meeting went in to private session, where the 27 members discussed details of how the forum is to work, its committee system, and whether any of its deliberations should be in public.

The four speeches from the leaders of the republic's three main political parties and Mr Hume had the common theme of the need for understanding and reconciliation with the northern Unionist tradition, but also emphasized the need for action by Britain when the final report is produced.

Mr Fitzgerald: "Ballot box will decide the future".

Dr Fitzgerald praised the nationalists of Northern Ireland for remaining committed to democracy despite discrimination and repression.

He said the main problem was to give expression and guarantees to two Irish identities.

Throughout his speech ran the theme that the South had to be aware of the political and economic reality of what unity meant and that new structures would have to be found which were not based on inherited preconceptions.

Mr Haughey pledged respect for the Unionist tradition, for they would prefer a united Ireland and a place of honour in its government rather than being a neglected offshore annexe of the island of Great Britain".

He promised a treaty with Britain pledging that Ireland would never be used for an attack on the United Kingdom and he said he expected Britain to make a substantial economic and financial contribution during the transition to unity.

In an obvious attack on Dr Fitzgerald's oft-repeated view that the republic was not attractive to Unionists, Mr Haughey said there was no need to apologize to anybody and that any blemishes in an independent Ireland would be small ones.

Morale boost for the Civil Service urged

By Peter Hemesey

Sir Donald Maitland, the former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy and an influential member of the Diplomatic Service in the 1960s and 1970s, calls today for "those who wield effective influence in government to restore the morale of the Civil Service".

Recent Whitehall reforms, Sir Donald writes in the May issue of *Management in Government*, were "not at all easy for the service to absorb". They occurred against a background of public criticism. Morale declined.

Sir Donald admits that Whitehall was slow to react to the efforts of recent governments to trim Civil Service numbers. Staff totals had drifted upwards. Objectives had become obscure, which was "not surprising given the often bewildering changes of political direction over the past two decades".

Of his old department, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Sir Donald says it had devoted inadequate attention to its relations with Parliament

Science report

Hunt ban might endanger the hare

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The startled hare that leaped away into the growing corn was once a common sight for the urban motorist who passed through the countryside at this time of year. The animal is glimpsed less often now, but the argument about the reasons for its decline continues.

The argument has even crept into the election campaign, and surfaces briefly in the efforts of the General Election Coordinating Committee for Animal Protection to persuade parties to promise to ban hunting and vivisection.

The committee says: "Thousands of hares are killed by packs of hounds in beagling, hare hunting and hare coursing. Apart from the cruelty involved, these practices impose a serious threat to a species which faces extinction."

But new research from the Game Conservancy suggests that hunting is the least important threat to hares, and that a ban on hunting might reduce their chances of survival further.

The conservancy admits that after three years' research it has not found a complete answer to the hare's decline. But it is convinced that changes in farming methods threaten the animal more than hunting. It also discovered that hares are an important ingredient in the diet of foxes.

Dr Stephen Tapper and Dr Richard Barnes, in an conservancy research paper, calculate that an "average fox family" will need almost 106lb of meat a month in the late winter before breeding. It defines the family as a dog fox, a vixen and one non-breeding adult, which produces a litter of five cubs in April and successfully rears three of them to weaning.

The family will need almost 200lb of meat a month when the young are hunting in the summer. Conservancy work on fox diets in Hampshire indicates that more than 40lb of the foxes' haul would consist of hare. If foxes were hunted less, more would survive to eat hares.

"Shooting and coursing take place when hare populations are high enough to withstand some mortality", Dr Tapper and Dr Barnes write. "In the case of beagles, so few hares are actually killed that losses to the hare population are negligible." Their work on tracking hares with radio transmitters suggests that some modern farming methods are hostile to the animals.

Hares like a patchwork pattern of farming which mixes corn, grazing and vegetables, and they like plenty of hedge cover.

Annual Review (Game Conservancy, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, 23)

Quakers back 'war taxes' strike

By Robert Nowell

The Quaker Yearly Meeting, the policy-making body, is backing about a third of the staff at Friends House, London, who intend to withhold part of their income tax as a form of conscientious objection to paying for war and preparations for war.

The 37 staff involved pay their tax through the Paye system, so the proportion estimated to be devoted to defence will have to be withheld by their employers, Meeting for Sufferings, the 230-strong standing committee of the Society of Friends.

According to an agreed minute of Yearly Meeting,

Architects to study the effects of nuclear war

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The Royal Institute of British Architects is to investigate the effects of nuclear war on buildings and the value of civil defence, after a unanimous decision by a meeting of its governing council. There has been strong lobbying by an internal pressure group called Architects for Peace, which wants the profession to refuse to design nuclear shelters.

Mr Michael Manser, president-elect of the institute, said that any investigation of the value of shelters would need to cover nuclear weapon delivery systems and the time available to the British population of warning of an attack and its impact.

If you only have four minutes' warning, unless you put your bed in the shelter and never get out of it, you are not going to have much chance", Mr Manser said. Mr Owen Luder, the president, said: "My instinctive reaction is that four minutes is not enough."

Mr Luder added at a press conference at the institute's London headquarters that its investigation would be based on the study of the effects of nuclear war which the British Medical Association published in March. The institute's council would choose the members of a working party and decide

Mr Michael Manser: Not much chance with four minutes' warning.

the terms of reference for the investigation in July.

"The BMA have already done this sort of survey on human beings", Mr Luder said. "I find that there is an enormous knowledge gap about the effects of nuclear war, which the British Medical Association published in March. The institute's council would choose the members of a working party and decide

He gave a warning that the investigation could become excessively costly if its bounds were not decided in advance. He would not predict whether it would cover the usefulness of nuclear shelters.

In the consultation exercise 8,360 voted against keeping the rule change, with 5,405 in favour.

"In many ways it demonstrates that some of the criticisms of trade union democracy by some political parties are true", he said. "We are not as democratic as we should be. We have played into the hands of Mr Norman Tebbit."

Leading right-wingers however, are angry that delegates

Villagers ready to deal with weapons protest

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has dropped its "die-in" protest at the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, yesterday, the day after the protest was called off.

The union claims its members are responding to their policy of "turning up the pressure" on the Aberdeen-based diving company, Sub-Sea Offshore, which dismissed the divers earlier this month after they staged a sit-in on a production platform 120 miles off Shetland.

The NUS says three ships have been stranded in Aberdeen and workers at six other Sub-Sea contracts are under notice to stop work. It is claimed that all supply ships in the North Sea are now refusing to carry Sub-Sea equipment.

Despite protests from local families, who want the demonstration banned, supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament intend to form human blockades across the base's gates from this morning.

The Upper Heyford base houses at least seventy F111 jets capable of delivering nuclear strikes. Thames Valley Police have been cancelled.

One public house has banned all demonstrators, and the other has shut for the week.

Residents of Newbury, Berkshire, are planning a march tomorrow to protest against the presence of the Greenham Common anti-nuclear demonstrators.

The rally, under the banner "CND is her to stay", will be at the Wembley Conference Centre, which can hold 2,500 people. Its aim will be to emphasize CND's continued opposition to the cruise and Trident missiles, issues on which the campaign continues

Rally to replace "die-in"

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has dropped its "die-in" protest at the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, Oxfordshire, yesterday, the day after the protest was called off.

Campaign CND's newsletter says: "Whatever the outcome, CND's short-term goal of ensuring the government of the day respects the majority view on cruise and Trident, and CND's 'long haul' to a world free of nuclear weapons, continues".

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they complain. "They are last-minute considerations which rarely influence the conception or implementation of public programmes."

Mr Smyth, whose eager volunteers have struggled with little official help to save a small morsel of London from demolition, agrees. But he is worried that so far as inner cities are concerned, the British response to the strategy looks more like a set of ideals than a challenging programme for governments.

The British strategy report on cities reflects a philosophy which rejects further outward expansion and use of such resources as land and building materials for new development. The city of the strategy makes better use of what it already has.

There is thus room for conflict between the aims of the strategy report and the demands in existing cities for immediate accommodation for homeless families and for as fast an increase as possible in jobs.

The strategy report goes on to suggest that savings in resources by individuals will be limited "unless there is a much stronger example set by other more powerful groups in society".

"Environment and resource conservation are still side issues for most arms of government".

Mr MacEwan and Mrs Davidson are the light-coloured garden variety and not the true wild hyacinth. The lone iris next to the artificial pond is of a type that would be happy in a herbaceous border than a water meadow.

At least three public houses were in easy hailing distance and in every direction stretched rank upon rank of uniformly sown blocks of flats thrown up in the bombed wastes of south London after the Second World War. He looked with distaste at

"This site is one of the best examples I know of a commun-

ity initiative". Mr Smyth declared. "They have gone in on a Sunday having begged, borrowed or literally stolen trees and have plonked them in."

The site is owned by the Borough of Southwark which has earned it for development. Until then, given good will from local people, it will survive as a wildlife site.

Mr Smyth is chairman of the London Wildlife Trust which advises local communities about the World Conservation Strategy.

The World Conservation Strategy is an appeal by international agencies to governments to conserve nature and tries to encourage respect and consideration for nature and its responsibilities towards it.

Mr Smyth is encouraged that nobody has tipped rubbish on to his butterfly corner. Even without the flats that close in on his patch of land from all sides, it is obvious that this is no piece of Big Ben.

The Black Knight comes to the rescue of a spectacular charity flop

By David Nicholson-Lord

Albert the Idiot and Sir Guy de Guisbourne stepped manfully into the breach yesterday when a much advertised charity spectacular patronized by the Duke of Devonshire, proved a notable flop.

A rollcall of artists sufficient, according to knowledgeable sources, to grace several county shows had been booked for the Palace Society's three-day Bank holiday event at Alexandra Palace, in north London. Fees of £14,000 were promised. Crowds of up to 25,000 were confidently expected.

But at 5pm on Saturday, with some 300 paying customers had trickled through the gates, the performers were told that there was no money to pay anyone.

Albert, alias Ian Scott Owen, a £150-a-day clown, whose previous clients have included Colman's Mustard and International Stores, said: "The organizer told us there was nothing in the bank and he had been hoping to pay us from the door receipts. But the weather on Saturday was very bad. They had only taken £180."

Among those awaiting payment were three marching bands, two fireball and parachute display teams, three motorized display stunt groups, a pack of working sheepdogs, Rudi Wallenda and his Crazy Car, several tentacles of clowns and an entire troupe of

everybody, including stallholders, go to waste. I think I have aged 10 years this weekend".

Yesterday, however, Mrs Singer was handed £136 by Mr Owen as a contribution towards her loss, strictly on condition that she did not put it towards the show finances.

As well as the Duke of Devonshire, who is the Palace Society's patron, senior officers include Mrs Iris Woodger, the Mayor of Harringay, and another senior councillor, Mr Brian Bullard, respectively president and vice-president. Both were said to be embarrassed by the failure.

Mr William Hewitt, chairman of the society, a sales assistant at a north London garden centre, has acknowledged he was "over-ambitious". He was unavailable at his lodgings yesterday.

At the tilts, meanwhile, the Black Knight was shattering lances on his opponent's breastplates, totalling the cost of the flop, nearly £4,000, for his troupe, and threatening to do unspeakable things to Mr Hewitt should he venture near the lists.

Alexandra Palace was viewing the affair with interest and some concern that its name might be taken in vain. The Palace Society, it insisted, had nothing to do with the organization which ran the hall.

Islanders jumped into the water, clambered and waved placards in an attempt to disrupt Caledonian MacBrayne (Cal-Mac) ferry services to and from Mull, in the Inner Hebrides, yesterday.

They were protesting at the sudden closure of Tobermory pier after Saturday's sailing of the ferry Columbia. Cal-Mac,



Knight rider: Sir Guy de Guisbourne unseats Sir Philip Bassett. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Mull demonstrators swim to defence of their pier

Islanders jumped into the water, clambered and waved placards in an attempt to disrupt Caledonian MacBrayne (Cal-Mac) ferry services to and from Mull, in the Inner Hebrides, yesterday.

They were protesting at the sudden closure of Tobermory pier after Saturday's sailing of the ferry Columbia. Cal-Mac,

which says the pier is unsafe, plans to use tenders to ferry passengers to and from the Columbia.

But when the ferry arrived yesterday she was met by several fishing boats carrying protesters. The pier was packed with islanders carrying banners saying "MacBrayne Drain".

Attempts by the Columbia's master to lower a boat to pick up a consignment of milk and 12 passengers for Tree were halted when demonstrators started jumping into the water.

Earlier, cars and passengers from the Oban-to-Craigmore car ferry, Caledonia, were stopped by 200 banner-waving islanders from disembarking.

They were finally allowed ashore after signing a petition opposing the closure of the pier.

A spokesman for Cal-Mac said it had been decided to close the pier after ferry

captains reported that it was falling into serious disrepair. He estimated repairs would cost at least £500,000.

Enthusiasts flock to see an iron lady

By Ronald Faux

The Bank holiday brought out droves of steam train enthusiasts yesterday to the Settle to Carlisle railway.

From Armathwaite and Lazonby to Appleby and the lonely stretches of line beyond Scarsdale, every photographic curve, bridge, tunnel mouth and viaduct had its watcher, wreathed in cameras and binoculars, awaiting the arrival of the Duchess of Hamilton as if that clanking, steam-shrouded iron lady was indeed royalty.

The outing, arranged by the Steam Locomotive Operators Association, had a piety for some of the steam enthusiasts. Some were left wondering whether this would be the last time they would witness the roaring glory of a steam-hauled train coming up the line with many a grunting, wall of its whistle.

The Friends of the Settle to Carlisle Line association believe that British Rail is operating a policy of "closure by stealth", even though BR admits that it is the most spectacular main line in England, winding down the lovely Eden Valley from

Carlisle before striking out across the Pennine Moors.

"No one will admit the line is to be closed", one Friend of the line said yesterday. "No one at British Rail wants to be identified as the man who shut down the most superb stretch of railway in England."

"Instead they are stripping it of assets, cutting back the services, starving it of goods train (the last goods train travelled along the line earlier this month), until it dies."

The Duchess of Hamilton, is one of a pool of locomotives at Carnforth that have appeared on the route. The City of Wells, Sir Nigel Gresley, Lord Nelson and The Flying Scotsman have all left their dark marks on the up-gradient bridges crossing the 24 arches of the Ribblehead Viaduct as gingerly as so many tons of Wheeled metal can.

The viaduct, which carries the line 160 feet high across the river Greta, is BR's ace card in its closure attempt. It is elderly and shows signs of severe wear and tear. It was built skilfully on a high curve, making it even more costly to repair.

Boys 'saw Exmoor Beast'

Two schoolboys believe they have had a face-to-face encounter with the so-called "Beast of Exmoor" which has killed more than eighty sheep and is being hunted by the Royal Marines.

Wayne Adams, aged 13, of North Molton, Devon, and Marcus White, aged 12, of Erwick, Exeter, were staying on an isolated farm in the heart of Exmoor when they saw a strange animal prowling near a flock of sheep on a common.

Wayne Adams said yesterday: "I looked over a gate and saw the animal about 10 yards away. It stared straight at me with bulging green eyes, just like a lion."

"It was jet black, apart from white markings down its chest, and had a head like an alsatian dog which the boys saw about five miles away from the last attack on sheep."

and about 15 inches wide across the back.

"I was scared, and did not know what to do. I stayed on top of the gate and said to Marcus, 'There's the thing everyone is looking for', and it lolloped away. It moved like a cat, but I don't think it was a puma. We later found its footprints and claw marks."

Marcus White said: "It sort of pranced away. I did not see if for as long as Wayne, and I was not so frightened."

Mr Mary Adams, Wayne's aunt, of Willingford Farm, Exford, where the boys were staying, said: "Whatever it was really frightened Wayne".

Police at Taunton, Somerset, said: "We are investigating a very large, alsatian-type dog which the boys saw about five miles away from the last attack on sheep."

IBA may preview 'video nasties' programme

By Kenneth Gossling

A television programme due to be shown on Channel 4 on Wednesday next week, may be previewed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because it shows scenes from video "nasties" films which feature extreme violence.

The programme, "A Gentleman's Agreement" made by the all-woman Broadsides production company, has been moved from its scheduled time of 8.30pm to 10.15pm.

The title refers to the recently announced voluntary code of practice covering video films drawn up by the British Videogram Association.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday that she was asking the IBA to look at the programme "to see that it does not go too far".

She conceded that the programme could help in bringing to public attention the danger of such productions. But bringing such material to the screen could offend against the Broadcasting Act, she said.

The IBA said it would consider any representation made by Mrs Whitehouse. "We do preview programmes in any case where we deem it necessary", a spokesman said.

Mr Peter Jay, former chairman and chief executive

AUSTIN ROVER



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DRIVING IS BELIEVING

Several drugs may have killed patient

A woman aged 54 might not have died if she had not been prescribed two drugs during treatment after heart surgery, a judgment issued yesterday stated.

A fatal accident inquiry at Edinburgh Sheriff Court was told that the implications of taking the drugs, Warfarin and Rheumox, at the same time were not well known.

In his judgment Sheriff McNeill said he was satisfied that but for the prescription of Rheumox, for arthritis, Mrs Joan Dalton, of Hawthorn Bank, Berwickshire, might not have died.

Mrs Dalton died in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in September 1981, after being transferred from her local hospital where she had been admitted the day before complaining of vomiting.

Only hours before her death a doctor had forecast that her chances of recovery were excellent.

However, Sheriff McNeill said: "The determination and fortitude of the deceased, who seldom complained about her ailments, may have masked her condition".

In October 1980, Mrs Dalton was prescribed Warfarin to control blood clotting after a heart operation. In the next August, Rheumox was prescribed for her arthritis.

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

This is the point in the campaign at which nerves become frayed and it becomes all the more important to distinguish between legitimate and irresponsible tactics. Mr Denis Healey launched a counter-attack yesterday on behalf of the Labour Party that was a singular mixture of panache and desperation. It was understandable that he should attempt to stir up alarm at what might be done by a second Thatcher government and it was reasonable that he should seek to take advantage of the Conservative failure to be more forthcoming on their intentions for public spending. But a number of Mr Healey's accusations were electioneering of the most brazen kind.

If the Conservatives were returned to office, he alleged, unemployment would continue to rise and that would require either an increase in taxation or further cuts in public spending. That is the kind of unfavourable economic outcome that politicians often say would be the consequence of their opponents' policies. One should not be too squeamish about such a generalized charge. But Mr Healey went on to specify a number of particular economies that he believed a future Conservative government would make.

"They will", he said, "stop increasing old age pensions in line with the cost of living".

But the Conservatives have specifically committed themselves to raise "retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits" in step with prices. It was a promise that Mrs Margaret Thatcher made in 1979 and later came to regret. She may regret it again this time. But she kept the promise in the last Parliament, and before assuming that she will break it in the next one Mr Healey needs to offer stronger evidence than a proposal for deindexing in the Think Tank report that the Cabinet formally refused to consider last September.

No change in NHS Financing

The Conservatives are, according to Mr Healey, "set to dismantle large parts of the National Health Service and hand them over to the private sector". More precisely, he went on to say that "they plan to force all families in the longer run into private health insurance". That allegation too is based on the Think Tank report. Yet ministers have denied in the course of this campaign that there would be any basic change in the method of financing the health service.

On the basis of speeches by Sir Keith Joseph and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Healey forecast that the Conservatives would introduce a system of school vouchers and replace students grants with loans. There is more justification for that prediction in the sense that it is based on the known preferences of influential Cabinet ministers. But the advocates of those proposals were defeated in the Conservative policy discussions that preceded the drafting of the manifesto. That is not a guarantee that such ideas would not be implemented by a second Thatcher government. But it is clear that they would meet strong resistance in the Cabinet and the party, as well as in the Civil Service.

To some extent the Conservatives have exposed themselves to Mr Healey's allegations by the vagueness of their own proposals in a number of fields. Mr Nigel Lawson's response to persistent questioning at yesterday's news conference on Conservative plans for further privatization in the energy industries lost the occasional election, say every 12 or 15 years.

He hopes for a thumping Tory victory on June 9, with a bigger majority than he had against the moderate Labour man last time, just to prove that the Militant Tendency spells electoral disaster for Labour.

Far from wanting to "squeeze" the SDP, in conventional fashion, he more or less openly wishes them well, on the broadminded basis that a regrouping of the left is necessary for the health of British democracy.

For Kemptown is Militant territory, though their ascendancy is not unchallenged. The weight of Militant support won the Labour nomination for Mr Rod Fitch, but by just one vote from his brother, the non-Militant Brian. Kemptown constituency party's reward for this choice is measured by the coachload, as organized extra canvassers pour in to reinforce Labour's native and already formidable army.

The punishment, his op-



Time for agonizing: Mr Healey, in shifting mood, at a London briefing to discuss a document "exposing the Conservatives' real policies" (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Police cars escorting Foot crash

By David Felton

Mr Michael Foot insisted yesterday that he was going to continue in the front seat of his car during the election despite a crash involving his police escort.

The Labour leader, yet again facing questions about his future leadership, said: "I am not taking a back seat anywhere; it's the front seat everywhere." He was not the only one to do so.

Two Special Branch cars had collided behind his car which was not involved in the accident in west London.

Mr Foot toured council estates in west London and areas of Brixton, south London, which were the flashpoint for the riots of two years ago.

He appeared unshaken after the accident in which his car had to break sharply to avoid another police car answering an emergency call which went through a red light. The Special Branch cars following Mr Foot's red Rover were unable to stop in time.

In Brixton he paused to be photographed beneath a 30ft high anti-nuclear war mural depicting a skeleton with a foot on the House of Commons clapping nuclear strike aircraft from the sky.

In the marginal Kensington constituency he promised people he met that their complaints about a shortage of home help and proposed abolition of school meals would be dealt with by a Labour administration.

They are set to dismantle large parts of the National Health Service and hand them over to the private sector".

Mr Healey said: "They will replace national insurance benefits with private insurance, except for means-tested supplementary benefit.

"They will stop increasing old age pensions in line with the cost of living and will de-index the pay of public servants like nurses and policemen." Mr Healey said: "They will replace national insurance benefits with private insurance, except for means-tested supplementary benefit.

"They will means test child benefit or scrap it altogether. They are set to dismantle large parts of the National Health Service and hand them over to the private sector".

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Heseltine's style

NF infiltration denied

ELECTION JUNE 83

Confused voters squeezed by warring sides

By Nicholas Timmins

In the "nuclear election" as system, aspects of the Nato CND has hopefully dubbed the alliance, two sets of disarmament talks in Geneva, and three differing views of how security can be maintained, but some simpler, or on another more complex.

On the one side is the Conservative stance, an unconvincing determination to maintain and modernise Britain's and Nato's nuclear capability, unless agreements are reached with the Soviet Union.

On the other is the mesh of proposals from the other parties, reflecting the huge growth of the peace movement in the past three years and fears about where nuclear escalation and Nato's current strategy are leading.

In the middle is the electorate, which on the evidence of the polls, is simply confused.

Poll after poll has shown a clear majority against cruise and Trident, but a larger majority against Britain renouncing nuclear weapons. At the moment at least, the polls show the second view winning over the first.

Involved in the immediate electoral question are three overlapping types of weapon

THE ISSUES THE BOMB

unless the Geneva talks result in the elimination of Soviet SS20s.

The weapons are the battlefield nuclear weapons, including bombs and shells; the intermediate range missiles in the shape of cruise and Pershing, and Polaris, Britain's existing independent deterrent and its replacement, Trident.

The Nato alliance is affected through the future of United States nuclear bases, which include the Poseidon submarine base at Holy Loch and the F11 nuclear-capable bombers, and the role of Britain's future role in Nato.

The disarmament talks are the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) talks, where cruise, Pershing and the Soviet SS-20s are under negotiation, and the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) where long-range missiles are the subject.

Polaris will not go into the INF talks because the Government sees it as a strategic deterrent, not an intermediate range weapon, and the talks are bilateral between the Soviet

Union and the United States. It will not go into the START talks on strategic weapons because they, too, are bilateral.

"Dual key" on cruise, giving Britain a physical control over the firing, would be expensive and unnecessary, the Government maintains. Their deployment is covered by the "joint decision" agreement with the United States, it is argued.

Labour's position starts from the unilateralist stance that Britain cannot be defended by nuclear weapons whose use would guarantee nuclear annihilation in return, and that Britain's renunciation of nuclear weapons could be used to trigger other unilateral and multilateral initiatives.

The manifesto promises cancellation of Trident and cruise, a cut in the proportion of national resources devoted to defence, the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons, including by implication those of the United States, but a commitment to remain in Nato. Polaris would be included in the "dual key" has been agreed.

Labour's stance, a carefully constructed compromise

between the unilateralists and multilateralists in the leadership, has been visibly coming apart at the seams in the past week, leaving widespread doubts about precisely what Labour would do and when.

The Alliance programme stands part-way between Labour's unilateralist manifesto and the Conservative position, offering a programme of reducing Britain's nuclear capability, but attempting to raise the "nuclear threshold" - the point at which nuclear weapons

would be used in war.

Is manifesto says Trident would be cancelled. The intermediate and strategic talks in Geneva should be merged or closely linked, and Polaris put into them. Nato should move towards a "no first use" policy with stronger conventional resources.

Before deciding to deploy cruise, the Alliance says it would take into account the negotiating positions of the United States and the Soviet Union partners, and whether "dual key" has been agreed.

Tomorrow - Unemployment

Heseltine goes armed with foes' ammunition

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Happy the politician who can campaign on his opponents' manifesto. In a week of hectic campaigning Mr Michael Heseltine has had a lovely time exploiting Labour's difficulties over defence policy.

Wherever he goes in this election campaign, the Secretary of State for Defence carries the Labour manifesto. As he walks around the streets it is clutched to his chest. It is brandished at election meetings and provides texts for his speeches.

He even offers to issue an official statement on behalf of the Labour Party elucidating its defence policy. Needless to say, the elucidation does not advance Labour's cause.

Underlying his approach to electioneering is an exuberance and apparent joy in the hustings which has him endlessly searching for the quotable quote and producing the occasional gem.

But for a man noted for his ability to deliver high-octane speeches, his overt style is surprisingly quiet and intimate.

When talking to people in a shopping centre, his natural posture is to stand loosely, arms at his sides. The conversation is conducted in such quiet tones that the eavesdropping journalist is hard put to follow what is being said.

To every question Mr Heseltine has an earnest, obviously sincere reply, but his fluency can leave the questioner vainly opening and closing his mouth, fish-like, trying to get a word in.

Determination, however, pays off. When a student from the Bradford School of Peace Studies raised the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr Heseltine said: "Let me explain", only to be stopped by the student who responded: "No, Mr Heseltine, you let me explain", and proceeded to do so.



Whitehall brief

Government machine goes over to automatic pilot

Peter Hennessy

When an election is called, Lord Hailsham's job is to keep the show on the road when an issue arises.

In the event of real emergency, such as Argentina attacking the Falklands, the Prime Minister and his colleagues on the Opposition and Defence Cabinet Committee would rush back to action stations.

In the February 1974 election, Whitehall tried to work out what a Conservative-Liberal coalition might want, prudently as it turned out, for Mr Edward Heath and Mr Jeremy Thorpe did have post-election discussions of that sort, although nothing came of them.

Helped by other second chamber Cabinet stalwarts including Lady Young, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Cockfield, the Secretary of State for Trade,



Lord Hailsham keeps the show on the road.

permanent secretaries are adopting the Aquitaine tactic of "wait and see". In the event of a hung Parliament, there

could be several days of political haggling, plenty of time for the calculators of Whitehall finance branches to set to work.

The Treasury found itself in a delicate position last week when the Conservatives produced their costing of Labour's programme on the basis of official calculations. The Treasury was quick to emphasize that it had not helped Conservative Central Office.

Before the election was announced the Treasury, as is standard practice, had costed both Labour and Alliance proposals as they were made. As Labour's manifesto is virtually identical to its pre-election *New Hope For Britain* campaign document which had already been costed by the Treasury,

Manifestos make fairly depressing reading for senior officials, some of whom will have been involved in the waiting-for-government exercise at every election since 1950.

A typical response to the manifestos would include remarks such as: "They are all awful in different ways.

Labour's is such rubbish, so badly written. The Conservatives are two-thirds retrospective; what we have done. It is very vague about what they will do."

"The Alliance is the best of the three, but it's not very good.

It is too general, needs to be more specific. All in all it's a terrible campaign."

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The security services, the

Vogel-Honecker meeting signals rapprochement between German states

From Michael Bayon

Bonn

Government circles here expressed satisfaction and optimism at the cordial reception given to Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, the Social Democratic Party leader, by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party chairman, at an unexpected private meeting in East Germany on Saturday.

There is a strong hope that the East Germans may now be ready to rescind the increase in the minimum compulsory currency exchange for Western visitors, which has been a stumbling block in better relations between Bonn and East Berlin.

In several hours of talks with Herr Honecker at Werbellinsee, north of Berlin, Herr Vogel brought up this touchy topic long report and a picture on its front page yesterday.

According to the ADN, the East German news agency, Herr Honecker said both German states had a special responsibility for peace in Europe.

He pointedly emphasized also that he considered his visit to West Germany, cancelled in the wake of a row over border incidents, had been "postponed but not cancelled".

Herr Vogel gave a full report of his talks with Herr Hans-Otto Brautigam, the head of the West German mission in East Berlin, to his party and to the Government here.

At the same time Herr Heinrich Windelen, the Minister for Inter-German Affairs, emphasized at the weekend that Bonn should seize every chance to improve relations. He favoured more bilateral agreements with East Berlin.

Herr Vogel's reception underlines the enormous importance East Germany now attaches to stable relations with its Western

neighbour. The East Germans have clearly been anxious not to let recent difficulties prompt a tougher line by the Bonn coalition, as urged by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister.

Travellers to and through East Germany have reported a marked improvement in their treatment by border officials in recent weeks. Herr Honecker is also eager that the expected worsening in East-West relations that will follow Western deployment of new Nato missiles this autumn should not affect Inter-German relations.

Herr Vogel announced he is to continue regular private visits to East Germany. He held talks with Herr Bräutigam in East Berlin earlier this month. Both he and Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, seem to be bending over backwards at the moment to demonstrate who can get on better with East Germany.

Meanwhile, the East German authorities deported six more unofficial peace campaigners from Jena to West Germany yesterday, bringing the total number expelled in recent weeks to 20. Bavarian border police said the six were mainly students and young people, and included one woman with a eight-month-old baby.

The expellees, who will probably be deprived of their East German citizenship, said they want to go to West Berlin.

Weinberger arms call 'unrealistic'

From Our Own Correspondent

Bonn

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defense, yesterday visited units of the West German Army in Lower Saxony, accompanied by General Meinhard Glanz, the Chief of Staff. On the first of two days of talks here, today he is to discuss with Herr Manfried Wörner, the Defence Minister, the likely deployment of new Nato missiles in Germany in the autumn.

Herr Wörner categorically denied over the weekend, however, that Mr Weinberger was bringing a "timetable" for the deployment of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles with him. Mr Weinberger emphasized in an interview in *Die Welt* yesterday that he thought it essential for Bonn to go ahead with deployment of the Pershing 2.

He also sharply criticized Herr Holmut Schmidt, the former Chancellor, for his recent remarks that the Americans were not negotiating seriously at the Geneva arms talks. He said Nato should be prepared for military action outside the Nato area, but did not give a figure for the number of reservists he would like West Germany to supply to fill gaps in American forces in such a conflict.

Assassination plot

Warsaw tightens security for Pope

From Roger Boyes

Warsaw

A foiled plot to assassinate the Pope has highlighted the immense security problems facing the Polish authorities, who have somehow to prevent massive pro-Solidarity demonstrations and possible murder plots during the papal visit next month.

According to an account in the newspapers yesterday, a patient who escaped from the mental asylum in Rybnik, near Katowice, was detained by police while trying to place a bomb on St Anna's Mountain in Silesia, where the Pope is due to visit a shrine. The bomb would have been triggered off by the rays of the sun, according to the official report.

General Konrad Straszewski, who is in charge of the Pope's security during his visit which begins on June 16, said in a recent interview that the In-

terior Ministry was receiving various signals and warnings.

As a result of such reports, we recently confiscated quite a lot of explosives and guns.

Usually the guns were old - from the last war - but they were well preserved and could be normally used, he said.

The security services, the

with the weekly *Przeglad Tygodniowy*, had also tightened control of factories and plants which use explosives.

Although the general, who is also deputy Interior Minister, said that fewer than 73,000 militiamen would be used to control the visit, he made it clear that reserves would be called up.

There are also various measures to make sure that workers cannot leave their factories in one part of the country to join the Pope in the south.

Many workers have been told they cannot take holidays during the period of the visit. Universities are being closed.

Children are being encouraged to go on summer camps in East Germany and other East European countries, and party workers have been told to be on the ideological offensive to ensure that the Pope's trip does not become an "anti-socialist jamboree".

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Instant reaction to Williamsburg security statement

Moscow laments destruction of détente

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union reacted swiftly to the Williamsburg declaration on arms control yesterday, saying that the West's determination to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe if the Geneva talks failed showed that détente had been obliterated once and for all.

Adopting a tone of sorrow rather than anger, Moscow said that the declaration was made up of "the usual set of phrases" and showed "no sign of a shift in the direction of realism".

Commentaries distributed by Tass said that the United States, having failed to reach an economic consensus at Williamsburg, had made sure of imposing its will on Western European allies. That meant going ahead with the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe by the end of the year at all costs.

Debt decision awaits visit by the Pope

Finance ministers of the seven Western industrialized nations have agreed at the Williamsburg summit to reconsider the Polish debt after the Pope's visit there next month, *Bailey Morris* writes.

Any initiative will be based on moves by the Polish Government to introduce reforms and relax martial law. Poland has been in arrears on a debt estimated at \$20,000m (£12,300m), owed largely to European banks.

The United States and West European countries introduced curbs on economic relations with Poland after the 1981 military crackdown.



Tourist trail: President Reagan (left) acting as a guide explains a display of colonial crafts in Williamsburg to Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (centre), President Mitterrand of France and Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada (right).

to make a strong statement on arms control and security originated from a suggestion by Mrs Thatcher at a dinner attended by the participants on Saturday night, Nicholas Ashford writes.

The Prime Minister who had been asked by President Reagan to introduce the first political discussion of the summit, made the point that such a declaration would strengthen the United States hand a critical time in the Geneva negotiations.

• WILLIAMSBURG: the unprecedented decision by the leaders of the seven major Western industrialized nations

According to well-placed sources there was no disagreement that night about the desirability of making a statement on security, even though the summit was supposed to concentrate on economic matters.

Consequently President Reagan, who had acted as note-taker during the dinner discussion, walked over to a separate dinner of foreign ministers at about midnight and asked Mr George Shultz, the

Secretary of State, to draw up such a declaration based on Mrs Thatcher's opening remarks.

The actual drafting of the statement, however, proved more complicated.

The deepest reservations, about both the desirability of making such a statement and the timing of its release came from the French, M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, commented that "We are not here as a super Nato".

The French also suspected

that Mrs Thatcher wanted the statement to be released before her return to London.

When asked about this at a press conference before leaving Williamsburg, the Prime Minister feigned horror that she could have harboured any such self-serving motives. However, a high American official told *The Times*: "There's no doubt she wanted to have it before she went home".

France was not the only nation to raise objections to the statement. West Germany, Canada and Japan also expressed concern, which led to a seven-hour delay in its publication and the impression that they were arguing about an issue on which they wanted to show themselves united.

The text that was finally agreed contains no shift in the allies' negotiating stance on intermediate range forces and represents a broad endorsement of the American approach to the Geneva talks. However, its language is less hard-hitting than either President Reagan or Mrs Thatcher had advocated.

The summit leaders pledged to maintain sufficient military strength "to deter any attack, to counter any threat and assure the peace". At the same time the leaders declared: "We commit ourselves to devote our full resources to reducing the threat of war".

The most strongly contested section was one that read: "Our nations express the strong wish that a balanced INF agreement be reached shortly. Should this occur, our negotiations will determine the level of deployment. It is well known that, should this not occur, the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment of the US systems in Europe at the end of 1983".

Watford get a warm reception in China

From David Bonavia

Peking

Watford Football Club arrived here yesterday to be greeted by the hottest day of the year and the news that the air-conditioning at their hotel had broken down.

Elton John, the pop singer, who is the club's chairman was sweating profusely in the airport terminal even before stepping into the steaming 34°C (93°F) atmosphere outside.

Mr John, wearing a three-piece suit, boater and a diamond in his right ear, was born in Pinner and is a lifelong Watford supporter. Asked if he had thought of giving a concert in China, he replied: "I'm only here for the football".

The Watford tour is sponsored by a group of companies led by London Export Corporation. The club will play three matches, two in Peking against the Chinese national side and one in Shanghai. The players are optimistic about their prospects though Nigel Callaghan admitted that the heat might slow them down.

Elton John: Only there for the football.

Turks hold over 1,500 after raid into Iraq

Ankara - Between 1,500 and 2,000 "bandits", captured by the Turkish Army in northern Iraq, are to be tried in Turkey and Iraq, reliable reports said here. Rastin Gurdilek reports.

Elite Turkish troops are still combing the area for guerrilla hideouts. Their objective is to make a "thorough job" of removing Kurdish militants and the remnants of Turkish extremist organizations from the region.

Mr Iler Turkmen, foreign minister, flew to Baghdad on Sunday to discuss possible joint measures. Under a recent agreement the armed forces of both countries can cross borders in pursuit of guerrillas.

Turkey asked to reprise 44

Strasbourg (Reuters) - The Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly has asked President Kenan Evren of Turkey to commute death sentences passed by Turkish military courts last week on 35 Kurds and nine alleged members of the Turkish People's Communist Party.

Turkey's relations with the Council of Europe, of which it is a member, are strained. Five other members will accuse Turkey before the European Human Rights Commission in October of mistreating prisoners and curbing trade unions.

Charter man serves term

Vienna (Reuters) - Vaclav Benda, aged 36, a spokesman of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights movement, has been released after four years in prison on charges of subversion, emigre sources said. He was sentenced in October, 1979, with five others, including Vaclav Havel the playwright.

He served his full sentence. Mr Havel, aged 47, was sentenced to four-and-a-half years but was released this year on health grounds.

Rhine relaxes grip on cities

Floods began to recede in Bonn, Cologne, Koblenz and other cities as the level of the Rhine fell a few inches but buildings were left coated in a filthy mixture of oil and mud. Michael Binyon writes.

In Cologne the body of a 74-year-old man was found in one flooded alley. Owners of many riverside cafés, restaurants and houses, for which insurance companies do not provide cover, face ruinous losses.

Evidence at spy trial collapses

Düsseldorf (Reuters) - The prosecution at the trial of Flemming Soerensen, a Danish journalist accused of spying for East Germany, told the court they could not prove their case and asked that he be acquitted. The credibility of his former girlfriend, Nada Dzafic, had been badly shaken during the trial, it was admitted.

Guiana bombs

Paris (Reuters) - The Revolutionary Caribbean Alliance, a previously unknown group, claimed responsibility for three bombings in French Guiana over the weekend in which one person died. The group said it was prepared to stop at nothing to gain independence for the territory.

More quakes

Tokyo (AFP) - Two earthquakes located deep underground shook northern Japan four days after the earthquake and resulting tidal waves that left 102 dead or missing and almost as many injured.

Blast kills three

Muiden (Reuters) - Three employees were killed in a blast at the De Krijgsam explosives factory in Muiden, near Amsterdam. The blast wrecked the building where 220lb of gunpowder was stored.

Damascus pulls back troops

From Robert Fisk, Mai Seloom, Syria

Hundreds of Syrian troops were withdrawn from front line positions in the Lebanon Valley yesterday and sent back to Damascus in convoys of lorries and military buses.

In this small Syrian town just inside the border, I counted 32 army lorries each containing up to 50 soldiers of Colonel Rifaat el-Assad's "special forces" units - moving out of Lebanon in the space of just one hour.

The Syrian "manoeuvres" in the Bekaa do indeed appear to be over. In southern Lebanon, no further Israeli reinforcements were reported yesterday, although large numbers of tanks remain positioned in the central Bekaa plain.

Several hundred Syrian troops were also ferried out of

Ambush killings alarm Israelis

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

While tension between Israel and Syrian forces massed in eastern Lebanon appeared to ease further yesterday, there was growing concern in Israel about the rapidly-escalating guerrilla war being waged against Israeli forces in Lebanon by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The deaths of another two Israeli soldiers in an ambush south-east of Beirut on Sunday was officially announced yesterday, bringing to five the number killed in less than a week. Three soldiers were injured, an army spokesman said.

The PLO has based its latest campaign on a variety of techniques designed to demoralize Israeli soldiers in Lebanon.

South Korean opposition leader freed

Seoul (Reuters) - Mr Kim Young Sam, the former opposition leader, said yesterday he had been freed from house arrest but would continue a 13-day-old hunger strike until the government restored full democracy in South Korea.

Mr Kim, aged 55, who had been under house arrest since June last year, was taken forcibly from his home by police last Wednesday to hospital where he refused food and medication.

Mass arrests in Lima

Lima (Reuters) - About 500 people have been detained in connection with a series of explosions that blacked out Lima for 90 minutes on Friday night, police said yesterday.

The Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement has been blamed for the 40 bomb attacks which destroyed 10 electricity pylons and wrecked the Bayer chemical plant on the outskirts of the city.

Most of the Sendero Luminoso's recent activities have centred on the central Andes, where the Government declared a state of emergency in nine provinces at the end of last year.

The bomb attacks came a day after 1,000 civil guards ended a 24-hour military, during which they seized their barracks in central Lima.

Summit's recovery goals

Continued from page 1

people, who make up a significant proportion of the 22 million unemployed in the summit countries.

A special addendum was attached to the main statement on ways in which Western nations can better coordinate their economic policies and goals through a process known as multilateral surveillance, which was first devised at last year's economic summit at Vientiane.

Under this programme, finance ministers of the group of five countries consisting of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan consult with the IMF on their economic programmes and are rated on their progress by the IMF's managing director, who also issues warnings when the economic policies of one nation appear to be harming another.

Ministers saw this as a way of creating more stable exchange rates and ensuring better coordination of their anti-inflation battle.

Only a brief mention was made of East-West economic relations, and the energy and high technology concerns which figured prominently at last year's summit. Extensive work on these issues had been completed before the summit began.

Israeli leaders including Moshe Arens, the Defence Minister, have made it plain that Israel has no intention of finding itself drawn into a protracted war of attrition either with Syria or the PLO.

Ministers saw this as a way of reducing the burden that the global recession has placed on the struggling economies of the Third World. The leaders expressed their "deep concern" about recovery in the developing countries, and pledged special assistance in the form of capital flows and development funds.

There had been a strong desire among several nations to send a message of Western support to the developing world prior to next month's annual meeting of Unctad in Belgrade.

French officials said that the all-night session had given them what they came for by including the special mention of a Bretton Woods-type conference in the final agreement. This was seen by some as a trade-off in return for French agreement to go ahead with the unprecedented statement on security made by the summit leaders.

The bomb attacks came a day after 1,000 civil guards ended a 24-hour military, during which they seized their barracks in central Lima.

The pioneer spirit

Sad millionaire's island dream

From Christopher Thomas, New York

Smiley Ratcliffe views the world from a mountaintop mansion tucked away near the hamlets of Frog Level and Liberty in Virginia. He is rich beyond his own wildest expectations and he is miserable.

It seems that only the British Government has the power to make him happy. Because it controls tiny speck in the Pacific called Henderson Island, where Mr Ratcliffe wants to just rotting his years in hard, blissful labour.

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In between spitting chewing tobacco into an empty yogurt cup Mr Ratcliffe, aged 57, explained that he despises of civilization. His black Rolls-

Royce, meanwhile, glistened in the sun in the road that leads up to his home.

"It's got to where you can't do anything any more without first checking it out with some idiot," he said. "Civilization is just rotting us away. So what we want to do is get away from civilization."

Once away, he wants to work and struggle in the manner of a true pioneer, not to laze endlessly beneath the tropical sun. Why would I want a damn paradise... he reflected irritably while chewing on a plug of Work Horse shag. "I'm a warrior. My hope to live there, sweaty, tired and happy for the rest of my life."

By his own definition he is a character, an original. When he was learning to be a football coach he studied the campaigns of Genghis Khan, Napoleon and Robert E. Lee. He has been a soldier, a cattle man and -

Three-party coalition formed in Norway

From Christopher Mosey, Oslo

Norway will today announce the formation of a new three-party non-socialist government to replace the present Conservative minority administration of Mr Kjell Willoch, the Prime Minister.

Mr Willoch cancelled all previous engagements yesterday and was locked in negotiations with Mr Johan Jacobsen,

chairman of the Centre Party, and Mr Kjell Magne Bondevik, leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

These were complicated by Mr Willoch's insistence on an agreement between the three parties for the next six years, which will enable him to go to the country in a general election in 1985 as leader of a strong non-socialist alternative to Mr Gro Harlem Brundtland's Labour Party, still the largest single political party in Norway.

The impasse for yesterday's talks came from Mr Jacobsen in a speech two weeks ago, in which he said he would be prepared to join a non-socialist alliance.

The fears of the three parties was that if agreement was not reached now, Mr Willoch's minority administration might be defeated in the budget debate in November, paving the way for a new Labour government.

The agreement expected to be announced today will be in principle only. Bargaining over the distribution of Cabinet posts is expected to continue for another two weeks.

UN concern at pirate attacks on boat people

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

An abrupt increase in pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea has alarmed the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

At least 41 people have been killed, 25 women raped and another 21 kidnapped in the past four weeks. Of 14 boats which sailed for Thailand, with 860 on board, 12 were attacked.

The sole survivor from one boat, a girl, Tran Thi Kim Ngoc, aged 15, who reached safety after being abducted, said she saw another girl killed because she resisted rape. Some 16 people were left abandoned on their sinking vessel, which had been repeatedly rammed.

Four men who were pulled out of the sea by fishermen and put ashore at Kra Island refugee camp said they survived because they were clubbed and thrown overboard. Twelve others were clubbed and stabbed to death and a similar number left to drown when their boat sank "in a sea full of blood to the screams and shouts of men, women and children".

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European planemakers suffer setback as Spain buys US Hornets

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain is to purchase 72 F1A Hornets from the United States as the Air Force's new advanced combat aircraft. Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, announced here yesterday.

The decision, only 24 hours before the final deadline for signing, was the final blow to hopes that the Tornado, the European contender built by Britain, West Germany and Italy, would be chosen in preference to the McDonnell Douglas fighter-bomber.

Orders for British Aerospace, partners in the Panavia consortium, and particularly for Rolls-Royce RB 199 engines, would have meant extra jobs in Lancashire.

If Spain had taken the so-called European option, it would also have helped the consortium to bridge the gap it faces before turning to the next project, the Agile combat aircraft (ACA).

But Señor González's decision will make things easier for him in what looks like a politically difficult visit to Washington next month. The Cabinet left him to make up his own mind last week, as lobbying by the rival manufacturers reached a climax.

The decision also disappointed the Spanish Air Force, which last week insisted that 72 Hornets were the absolute



Señor González announcing his choice yesterday.

minimum for maintaining Spain's air defences in place of the aging American-made Phantom and F5s.

Lieutenant-General Emilio García, the Air Force commander, described yesterday as a "day of sorrow" for the Air Force. Five years ago, when the Air Force launched the replacement programme, it asked for exactly double the number of aircraft that the socialist Government has approved.

The Prime Minister had emphasised that buying only 72

aircraft would save the exchequer some £250m at a time of economic crisis.

Señor González did not disclose the precise revised cost of the F1A deal, which was originally priced at \$3,000m (£1.875m) when the previous Government took a first option last July. The last reported offer from McDonnell Douglas was \$1.822m for 84 aircraft. The rest of the money was to be spent on training and maintenance.

The first Hornets are expected to arrive in 1986 and will serve alongside Spain's 72 Mirage F1s, whose delivery France completed last year.

When the Socialist took office last December they ordered reconsideration of a deal and a ban was begun to bring compensating industrial cooperation from the rival bidders. The Government claimed yesterday that the final McDonnell Douglas offer gave Spain more.

Speaking before leaving for a visit to Latin America, Señor González ruled out any devolution of the peseta. There had been speculation that such a move was possible once his Government had got the municipal elections out of the way.

The Prime Minister also told an international businessmen's conference that his Government had no intention of nationalizing industries as a way out of the crisis.

Pretoria admits defection of officer

From Michael Horashy
Johannesburg

A young white member of the South African Defence Force has deserted and crossed the border into black-ruled Mozambique. According to the Mozambican authorities, he has applied for political asylum.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert, aged 24 and born in West Germany, abandoned his car near the border on Friday night, climbed over the fence and was picked up the next morning by a Mozambique border patrol.

A statement issued yesterday by the South African Army confirmed that an officer going by this name had gone absent without leave last Friday. It said he had been serving in a temporary capacity as a male nurse in the medical corps since December.

Confirmation of his appointment, according to the statement, had been subject to his obtaining South African citizenship and completing a probationary period of 12 months. He had acquired citizenship, but his military status had not changed.

During his short period of service, the statement said, Lieutenant Eckert had found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline, and had been "placed under the control



Lieutenant Eckert: An act of protest against the white minority regime.

and supervision of other qualified nursing staff".

The Mozambicans said the Lieutenant Eckert had told them he had deserted because of "the nature of the South African regime". He also wanted to show that there were whites in the Army "who are against the minority regime".

● MAPUTO: Two rounds of heavy anti-aircraft fire resounded through the Mozambique capital yesterday afternoon, hitting a small, unidentified aircraft over

'P2' casts shadow over Italian election

From John Earle, Rome

The secret, and officially banned Masonic lodge P2 is casting its shadow over the campaign for the Italian general election on June 26.

Signorina Anna Anselmi, chairman of the parliamentary commission of investigation whose work has been suspended because of the dissolution, has given warning that it is still alive and powerful.

The Christian Democratic Party has, in fact, accepted as candidates five politicians on the list of the lodge's 953 members, publication of which caused the fall of Signor Arnaldo Forlani's government two years ago.

"P2 is by no means dead," Signorina Anselmi said in an interview published yesterday in the weekly magazine *Panorama*. "It still has power. It is working in the institutions. It is moving in society. It has money, means and instruments still at its disposal," she said.

The others are Gianni Ceroni (No 2141), Vito Napoli (No 2170), Sergio Pezzati (No 1631) and Publio Fiori (No 1878).

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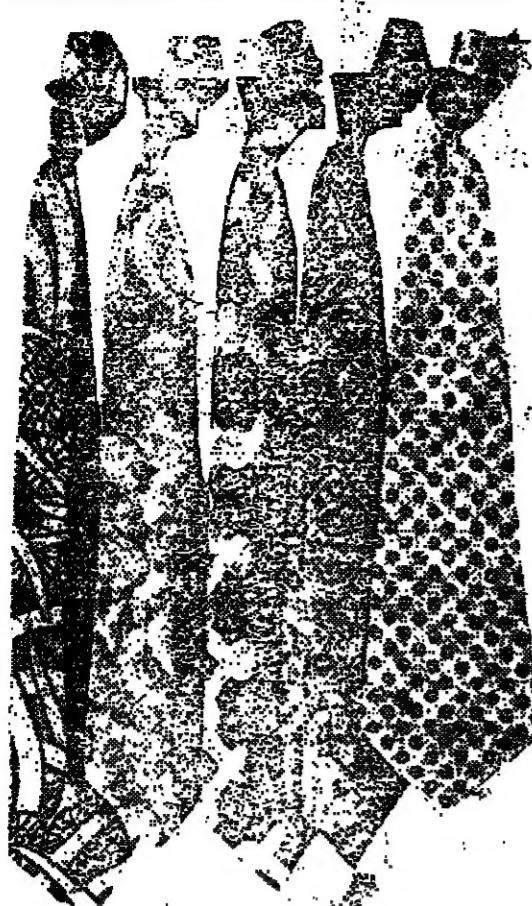
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FASHION by Suzy Menkes



The Sixties encapsulated as necklace. The display of hair combs includes Mr Fish (left) and Turnbull and Asser.



Decorative hair combs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when hair ornaments were jewelry.



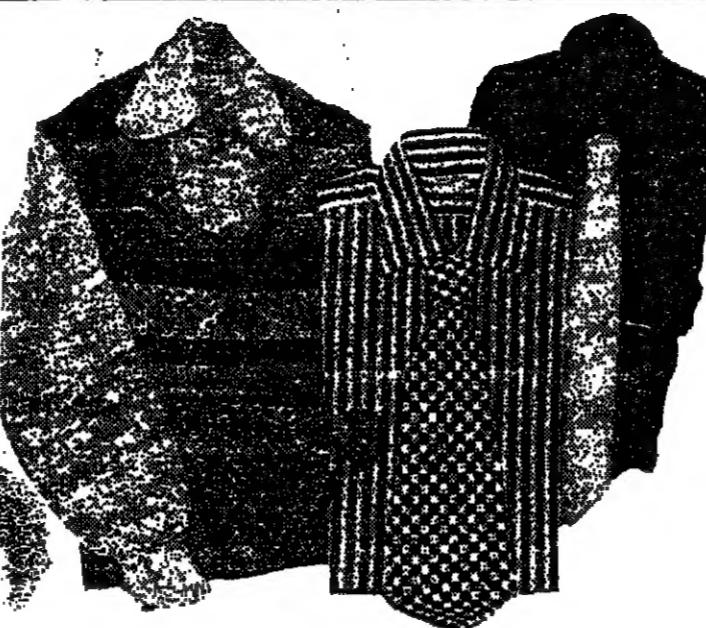
I am a romantic by nature. This is a very cool exhibition. It is pure and direct, done with great style and restraint.

On June 3, the Victoria and Albert Museum, of which Sir Roy is director, opens its Dress Collection to the public. It has taken five years to shore up a collapsing roof and refurbish the magnificent collection.

Now, in a vaulted dome, painted in creamy capuccino, are the "pure and direct" windows of a neutral world of beige paint and carpet. Nothing is Barry Mizer's arrangement of "Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing," extracts from the clothes themselves. Not a single button-back Victorian chair, dark oak Jacobean chest, gilded Rococo mirror or Art Deco lamp sets the scene for the onlooker.

"Everything has been stripped away," says Sir Roy. "Dress is the sculpture of fabric on the human body. It has an aesthetic edge. We are not trying to present it as part of an illustrated book or as the social history of Jane Austen's world."

He emphasizes the quality of the exhibits, the "untold labour" in the restoration of two eighteenth century Mantua dresses with their



Above: Giving costume a human dimension. Sir Roy Strong, Director of V & A, with a dummy bust. "From Courts, 1810 black velvet suit and plumed hat. The mannequin figures are mounted by Alan Hart."

Left: Interior designer David Milner contributed to this collection of menswear mounted by Peter Griff.

Right: The hatpin, from a display of Victorian and Edwardian pins.



Above: Embroidered court dress of 1860. The underskirt was completely restored by the Conservation Department, and was mounted on the dummy by Alan Hart.

Right: The hatpin, from a display of Victorian and Edwardian pins.

Photographs: Sarah Karsella

Stripping off for dressing up

under the guidance of the autocratic and eccentric Mrs Vreeland, ex-editor of American *Vogue*, New York socialite and a *maître sacré* of the fashion world. Her style is to create the mood of a period with dash and verve, even if it means cutting two inches off an eighteenth century petticoat or adding unauthentic gloves. The international museum world criticizes her for lack of scholarship.

The V & A's Dress Collection is designed to be the antithesis of Vreeland's. The metalwork department has loaned jewelry; accessories are in period or laboriously copied from originals. The costumes have all been restored, as far as is possible to their original conception.

"With the Mantua dresses, the reconstruction was like an archaeological dig," says Madeline Ginsburg, assistant keeper textiles and dress,

"We went through seven different seam lines to find the earliest and most credible."

The director admits that the basic design decision, to display the costumes as works of art, was a difficult one. He was inspired by a Japanese exhibition which showed clothes as sculptures against completely anonymous heads. He says: "I asked myself what costume has to do in the present time. How do we need to see it now? The idea should be not to confuse the public. This display is anti-camp, anti-dramatic, anti-theatre. Whether it will succeed or not, remains to be seen."

I shall make my own judgment on the Dress Collection, when I see the finished exhibition, complete with

accessories and lighting, although this will necessarily be low level to conserve the costumes. "I only hope it doesn't look dingy," says Roy Strong.

The greatest shock to me at my preview was not the lack of clutter, which I welcome because it has become a cliché of costume display over the last decade. It is the ghostly effect of no make-up and the wigs, all authentic in style but a uniform shade of pallid grey. Although small displays effectively show changing styles in accessories, from hair ornaments to fans, to evening bags, to handbags and ties, the changing face is also a part of fashion history. If there are doubters within the department, I did not meet them. Roy Strong praises the "super-human effort" of the team. The Keeper of Textiles, Santina Levey, amirks the director's message. "I

personally am keen to see dress as a work of art, as much as sculpture or ceramics," she says. "I hate the idea that you have got to sell it by turning it into a showpiece or a costume." The costumes often speak vividly for themselves, like Mr Burdett-Coutts's pompous woolly dressing gown, marked to look like like ermine, part of the striking collection of men's clothes displayed with style and freshness.

The idea of emphasizing the natural body shapes of the wearer is illuminating when it comes to twentieth century fashion, for then see how great design can restructure our proportions.

Dior's curved New Look, sculpted as white jacket with black skirt, points up the contrast with the angular austerity suits. The twentieth century dress keeper, Valerie Mendes, sees the same contrast between the "softness of the 1970s" and the "hard-edged" preceding decade. Indeed there is nothing more extraordinary in the exhibition than the encapsulated 1960s. There, bent back at an odd angle (and looking like creatures from another planet) are five figures: Yves Saint Laurent's Mondrian dress sliced into squares, Mary Quant's quintessential mini shift, Pierre Cardin's space age splash of scarlet, Ungaro's skinny slither of lime green with

blue, and a Courrèges' youthquake dress in pure white with a midriff frieze of daisies.

Sir Roy says he wants to make visitors think about technique, about how clothes are made. "I am apalled when I see fashion students in the museum with copies of 1950s *Vogue*, tracing the designs," he says.

A small display of sewing machine and pattern suggests the questions that spring to mind when you see the seams scored into the back of a Digby Morton pebble tweed suit or Madame Vionnet's wool jersey cut on the bias in dove grey.

The entrance area is devoted to the first of the special exhibitions: Valerie Mendes's exploration of the Little Black Dress. That seems an unfair description of some of the grand gowns including an archetypal 1950s Balmain dance dress, an extraordinarily constructed Dior creation, and the purism of Jean Muir's jersey. The public would like constant changes to feed the imagination. But that is impossible according to the director. "It is more complicated to alter a display of dresses," he says with feeling. "than to move a statue by Bernini".

Costume exhibitions

THE VICTORIA & ALBERT DRESS COLLECTION, Four Centuries of the Art of Dressing, at the V & A Museum from Wednesday, 8th June. Closed Fridays.

GALLERY OF FASHION, The Pittville Pump Room, Cheltenham from Tuesday, 7th June. Thirty costumes displayed in historical settings. Closed Mondays.

SHAMBELLIE HOUSE, New Abbey, Dumfries, 28th May to 25th September. Special exhibition, The Price of a Fair of the Sleeve. Fashion in Britain 1825-1840. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

FABRIC OF SOCIETY: A celebration of the golden age of printed cotton - 1770-1870. An exhibition between Laura Ashley and the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Hall, Manchester. A theatrical performance on Wednesday and Thursday 22nd and 23rd June at 7.30. Tickets at £4 and £5 from the Royal Northern College of Music, Box Office, All Saints, Manchester M13 9RD.

Drawings: John Babbage



Left: Front-to-back cardigan is worn a second look. Go for a slim silhouette and wear it with the new knee-skimming straight skirt and a wide waist-encircling belt. Available in red, black, white, sand and blue cotton interlock, £18 by Jones, 71 King's Road, SW3; Sykes, Colchester, Room at the Top, Newcastle on Tyne



Left: The versatile V-back sweater takes you through the day and out on Wednesday nights. Plait back or pin it up. Crunchy cotton/acrylic sweater by Stirling Cooper in pastel pink, lemon and blue, £16.95 from Fenwicks, New Bond Street, W1.



Right: Originality is the name of the hand-knit game. Clever cable-knit vest has a 'ladder' back and comes in sunshiny bright colours like canary yellow, jaffa orange and bright white. By Artwork, £54 from Cream of Leeds and mail order from Artwork, The Warehouse, 103 Bermondsey Street, SE1, p & p £1.50.

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A golden 'tail' is going to be the most important fashion accessory this summer. For the low-backed tops that have swayed into style need a brown back for a great exit line. Young girls are already borrowing daddy's classic V-necked sweaters - and wearing them back to front. The same sloppy shapes are now coming up as T-shirts, often with bold

Back is beautiful

buttons to emphasize that back is beautiful. Another fresh view is the ladder back, that leaves well-tanned flesh peeking through the gaps indispensable to this new glamour is the low-backed bra, like the French Lise Charmel of Lovable's white lace, both at Fenwicks.

Assistant: Christine Paine

Introducing Harrods new Co-ordinates Room

There's a great new get-together at Harrods. The Co-ordinates Room. The scintillating department we've just opened on our fashion floor. Five favourite names from the British fashion scene - Alexon, Country Casuals, Planet, Viyella Limited Edition, Wetherall Wardrobe. Five stunning collections in classic designs and beautiful

fabrics, each cleverly colour-co-ordinated. All together in one Room. The Room where you'll discover the look that's right for you now. The look you'll still be in love with next year. And the year after.

The Co-ordinates Room. First Floor.
Personal shoppers only.



ALEXON. Striped seersucker separates
in Ice Green, Blue or Peach. Shirt £25.95
Culottes £29.95. Matching plain sweater
in cotton cable knit.
10 to 16 £24.95

COUNTRY CASUALS. Cool self-striped
two-piece. Fudge or Navy. 8 to 16. Jacket £59
Skirt £29. Matching trilby £19.50. Lacy knit
sweater. Citron/Fudge, Pistachio/Apricot or
Navy/Bilberry. 34° to 40° £29



PLANET. Pale blue pine feather
blouse in easycare cotton and
polyester. 8 to 16. Zipped blouse
£39.95 Skirt £24.50. Short-sleeved
shirt £22.50



VIYELLA LIMITED EDITION. Lightweight
blouse in polyester and cotton. Wine or
Stone. 10 to 16 £21. Pleated wraparound skirt
in 'Trevira' polyester and wool. Off White or
Stone. 10 to 16 £21. Sweater in wool and acrylic.
S, M, L £27.

WETHERALL WARDROBE. Light wool
jacket. White, Shell or Atlantic. 10 to 14
£69.95 Matching skirt. 10 to 16 £46. Wool
hat £9.50. Frill neck print blouse. Shell.
10 to 16 £27.50

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SPECTRUM

John Barry reveals the secrets of the superpower talks on European nuclear missiles

Geneva behind closed doors

The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating over the stationing of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe since November 1981. They are stalemated. This series discloses the reasons why

66 Comrade Nitze, I will tell you a story. It was the morning of December 1, 1981, the first working session of the superpower negotiations to limit, perhaps even abolish, a new generation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet and American delegations faced each other down length of the polished table in the penthouse of the United States mission in Geneva. Through the wide windows, the wintry sunlight gleamed on the lake and, beyond, the breath-catching view of Mont Blanc. At the centre of the table, the head of the Soviet team, Yuli Kvitsinsky, had decided to open proceedings by telling his American counterpart, Paul Nitze, a Russian joke.

"A bear was travelling on a train one day. And he noticed, hopping along the corridor outside his compartment, a rabbit. The rabbit was looking very worried. So the bear said: 'What's the matter, rabbit?'

"I am sure the inspector is coming," said the rabbit. "But I don't have a ticket."

"Never mind," said the bear. "Climb on to this seat next to me, and I'll protect you."

The rabbit looked dubious; but he finally decided to accept the bear's offer, so he hopped on to the seat and settled down. But not for long...

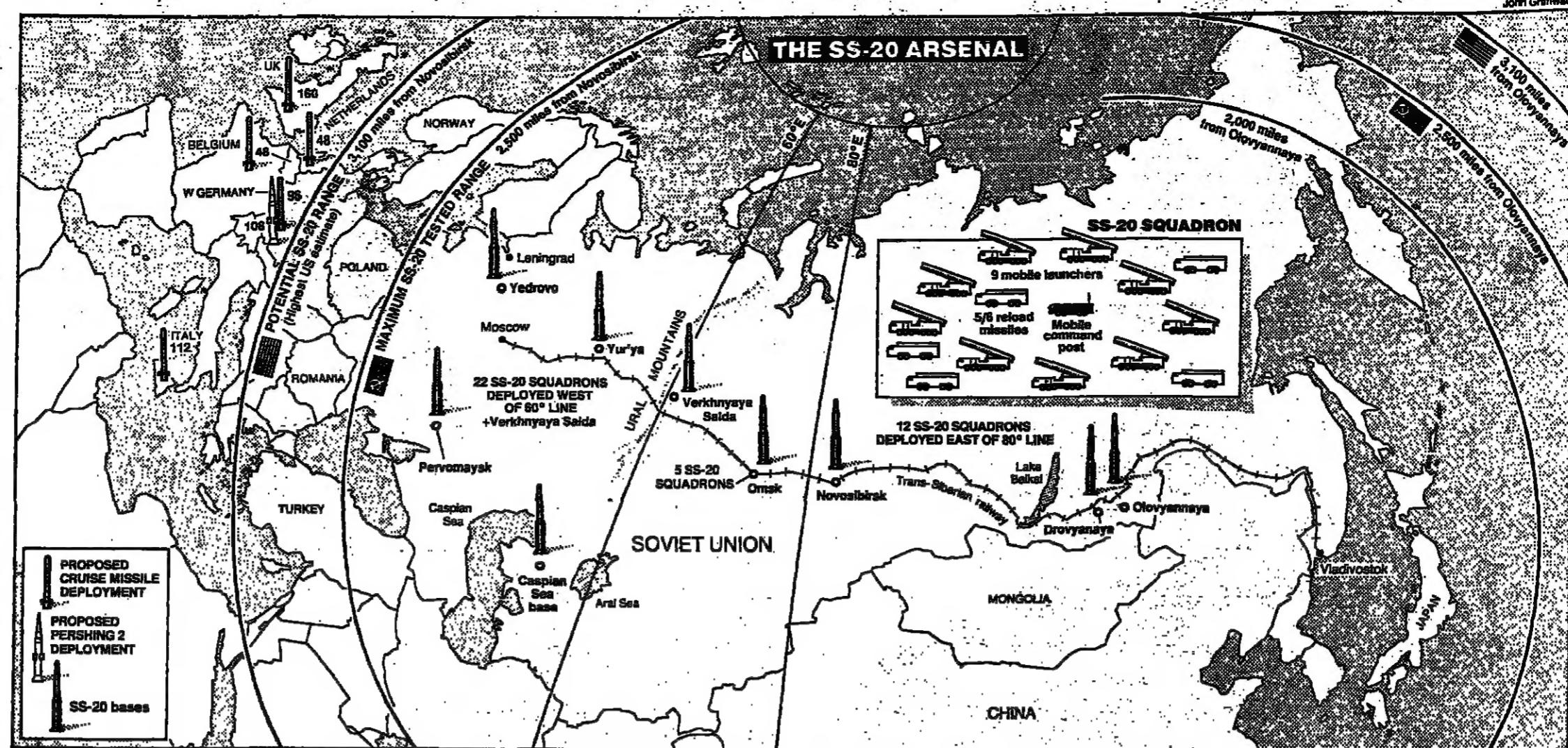
As they listened to the story, the American delegation mentally recalled what they knew of the personalities behind the Slav faces staring across at them. There was General Yuri Lebedev, the representative of the Soviet General Staff; the technical expert, one of only two or three on the Soviet team who knew the real figures about their weapons production and performance. Beside him, Lem Masterkov from the Foreign Ministry; the diplomat who knew how to probe, with exquisite politeness, for cracks between the United States and its European allies.

In the next seat, another Foreign Ministry man, Valeri Popov: a wizard with words, the man who would draft virtually all the Soviet documents presented in the talks. And then the "advisers and experts": two of them the inevitable KGB men: Pavlichenko, masquerading as the representative of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; and Kardashev, notionally from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. And leading the whole team, a new face in the small world of Soviet arms negotiators, at 45 a mere youth by Soviet standards, the protege of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko himself: Yuli Kvitsinsky. Telling a joke...

"But soon they heard the inspector coming down the corridor, and the rabbit got worried again. So the bear said: 'I will tell you what we can do. I will hold you by your ears out of the carriage window, so the inspector cannot see you. Then, when he has gone, you can come in again.'

The rabbit, by now really worried agreed. So the bear picked him up by the ears" - and Kvitsinsky clenched his right fist - "and dangled him out of the window."

"In came the inspector, and with his other hand the bear showed him his ticket. But the inspector was suspicious. 'What have you got in that hand outside the window?' he asked.



"Why," said the bear" - and here Kvitsinsky suddenly unclenched his fist and showed his empty palm - "Nothing," Kvitsinsky smiled.

Across the table, Paul Nitze was surprised. A few minutes earlier, at the photo session for the world's press, all had been cordial. Handshakes, smiles, banter. Now, behind closed doors, the Russians were at once spelling out the brutal reality. The Soviet view of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces negotiations - surely the message of Kvitsinsky's "joke" - was that great powers abandon weaker allies when it suits them. The issue for the Soviets, Kvitsinsky seemed to be saying, was how rapidly the United States would realize that superpower relations demanded it abandon its commitment to equip western Europe with new missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20. What startled Nitze was not that the Soviets held this perception - it did not surprise him - but the apparent assumption that the United States would understand it and allow for it.

The anecdote proved an accurate prologue to the Geneva INF talks.

Since that opening session, the two negotiating teams have met formally more than 70 times, and at more than

a score of informal encounters, from discreet lunch and dinner parties to a cheerfully alcoholic boat trip round Lake Geneva by the massed delegations.

On the surface, the Geneva talks have witnessed great activity. It is an illusion. On the core issues, Geneva has made little progress. Serious negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States have barely begun. And the longer the talks drag on, the harder it is to believe there will ever be serious negotiation. For Yuli Kvitsinsky's jolly anecdote accurately represents the Soviet position: between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

In bargaining terms at Geneva, that Soviet perception means this. The new weapons which Nato proposes to deploy at the end of 1983 - the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and the Tomahawk ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCMs) - will be "strategic". Why? Because they will hit the Soviet Union. But the Soviets' own SS-20s are not "strategic". Why not? Because they cannot hit the United States. The fact that they could devastate the territory of the United States' allies in western Europe is, in Soviet eyes, irrelevant.

Between superpowers, the fate of allies should not ultimately matter.

The dominating topic of the Geneva talks has been the SS-20: its numbers, basing and capabilities. But on this central topic, there is stalemate. The Soviet objectives at Geneva are simple. Moscow wants to preserve all its SS-20s. But it wants to eliminate from western Europe not only the prospect of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, but almost all the existing American long-range strike aircraft based in Europe too. Since there are now 351 SS-20s deployed, and the Soviets are negotiating on the basis of alleged balance, there are no small objectives.

To see how their proposals at Geneva are designed to preserve their missiles, it is time to reveal the secrets of the SS-20 deployment.

When the American U-2 spy-plane flew on its first missions over the Soviet Union in late 1956, its CIA controllers had to answer a tough question. The Soviet Union is a vast continent; which part of it should the U-2 photograph first? The answer was that target number one was to be suspected ICBM bases and testing sites, and the CIA thought it knew where they were: strung eastward along

the length of the trans-Siberian railway. The missiles were so heavy, and the distances so great, that rail flatcars were the only way of getting the rockets to their launch-sites.

The Russians are creatures of habit and geography. A quarter of a century later, most of the SS-20 bases are to be found not too far from the same trans-Siberian tracks.

When the Soviets tabled at Geneva their draft treaty in May last year, at the start of the second round of talks, they proposed limiting nuclear missiles and aircraft within "Europe". And they defined the eastern boundary of Europe as being the line of longitude 60 degrees east (At the same time, they said the boundary ran along the crest of the Ural mountains, which is not quite the same as 60 degrees; the confusion has not so far been cleared up.) Inside "Europe", west of that 60 degree line, there are 22 SS-20 squadrons deployed: 196 launchers.

Five of their base-complexes can be identified. They are at Yedrovo, not far from the main Moscow-Leningrad highway; Yur'yev, just north-west of the town of Kirov; Verkhnyaya Salda, which is part of the industrial complex around Sverdlovsk; Pervomaysk, north of the Black Sea; and at a site in the bleak desert east of the Caspian.

The Verkhnyaya Salda location probably explains why the Soviet definition of the eastern boundary of Europe, as presented at Geneva, is ambiguous. The site is just to the east of the 60 degree line, but might scrape into Europe if the hazier boundary of the Urals is taken instead. The Pervomaysk site is the newest location among the five. Until a year or so ago, Pervomaysk was one of two Soviet missile fields which together housed about 120 SS-11 intercontinental missiles targeted on Europe. As the SS-20s roll off the production line, and take over this role from the SS-11, the Pervomaysk silos have been abandoned and SS-20 launchers have apparently been moved in instead.

The Soviets have three SS-20 base-complexes deep in Siberia and the Soviet Far East. They are at Novosibirsk, and at two sites east of Lake Baikal, Drobayana and Olyonovskaya. Currently, 12 squadrons are housed at those sites; and there is evidence that more will soon arrive at Novosibirsk. From the Lake Baikal locations, the SS-20s could, on some estimates, of their range, hit Manila in the Philippines. And it is presumably those squadrons which are targeted on Japan - a fact that explains the keen interest Tokyo is taking in the Geneva talks.

But it was the question of what targets the SS-20s could hit from the Novosibirsk site which produced one

of the more revealing remarks at Geneva. Acknowledging that, even withdrawn east of the 60 degree line, the SS-20 would still have the range to strike western Europe, the Soviets have proposed pulling them back further east still, behind the 80 degree line. In return, they demand not merely that almost all American longer-range nuclear weapons be withdrawn from Europe, but also that American aircraft-carriers with nuclear-capable aircraft aboard should be banned from the Mediterranean and the eastern Atlantic.

In reality, regional limits of the sort the Soviets propose are impractical, because the SS-20 is so mobile. In a crisis, what is to prevent Moscow from moving its SS-20s westward once more? But, to explore the proposal, the American team plotted the reach of the SS-20 from its Novosibirsk site - which, being just east of the 80 degree line, would not be dismantled.

There is dispute in Washington over the SS-20's maximum potential range. The CIA puts it at 2,750 miles; the Pentagon's own Defense Intelligence Agency estimates 3,100 miles. The latter figure seems to envisage very considerable future development of the SS-20; and it is unclear what weight of warhead the CIA thinks the SS-20 could ever carry that far, and with what accuracy. For bargaining purposes at Geneva, however, the United States has adopted this higher figure. Even on the CIA's lower estimate, though the SS-20 at Novosibirsk could hit targets on Nato's flanks in Norway and Turkey.

When Nitze pointed this out, Kvitsinsky made two responses. His considered reply was that the SS-20's true range was little more than 2,500 miles - which is, in fact, as far as it has ever been test-fired. With that range, he said, the SS-20s at Novosibirsk could hit no part of Nato. (Though, as our map shows, that still seems to be incorrect.)

But it was Kvitsinsky's first response to Nitze's challenge which arrested those who heard it. He listened to Nitze explaining why, in the United States view, targets in Norway were still at risk. Then he shrugged. "So why should you worry," he said, "if we kill a few reindeer?"

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TOMORROW

What passed between Nitze and Kvitsinsky when they take a 'walk in the woods'



Paul Nitze
Aged 76; ex-investment banker and millionaire; director; policy planning staff, State Department 1950-53; Secretary of the Navy 1953-57; Deputy Secretary of Defence 1957-61; member, US delegation to SALT talks 1969-74; leader, US delegation to INF talks 1981.

Yuli Kvitsinsky
Aged 46; swift-rising protege of Gromyko's in Soviet foreign service; member of Soviet delegation to four-power talks in Berlin; member, Soviet delegation to Vienna force reduction talks; adviser to Soviet delegation at UN General Assembly; Soviet embassy, Bonn; head of Soviet delegation, INF talks, 1981.

"Intuition of Women Over-rated. First Impressions Usually Wrong. Expert Riddles Popular Ideas."

"An emphatic 'No' was given yesterday to the question 'Is the motor car displacing the piano as the great essential in modern life?'"

"Controversy on the Origin of Man. Bishop asks for Ten Years' Truce."

"Girl in Boy's Clothes Eludes Police. Night Escapade with Toy Pistol 'Don't Let Father Know'."

These are all stories from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927, a second batch to distract your mind from the current general election. Of course, they are not the full stories, but the habit 56 years ago of stringing headlines together at the top of the column ensured that you knew, more or less the whole story, before you went any further. Would you really want to know anything more about the following? "Girl's 32 Miles on Roller Skates. London-Brighton in 6½ Hours. I Could Have Done Ten More Miles."

"Valid Marriages by Bogus Curate. Couples' Anxiety Set at Rest."

"The Unwanted Kiss. Little Girl's 'No' to Mrs Baldwin."

"Lady Astor Shut out of Paddock. 'Comedy at the St Leger.' Lord Astor's Wife. Urgent Appeal to Policeman."

"Mystery Visit of King Boris. Excites Interesting Speculation. Bulgaria's Bachelor King on Tour."

"Three Best Men. But the Bride Without Attendants."

"Well, one might want to know a little more about the last one. The explanation, though, is quite simple. The bridegroom had three best friends and didn't want to hurt any of their feelings, so asked them all to attend him as best man. The one who actually takes part in the ceremony, said the groom, will have to be decided among them by the cut of a card. Luckily, he added somewhat mysteriously, they are all splendid bridge players."

Talking heads

MOREOVER Miles Kington

The *Gazette* was not always a frivolous paper and there are one or two serious headlines to be had.

"How Surgeon Died in Self-Experiment. Firm Hopes of New Anaesthetic. Fatal Error in Locked Study."

"Vast Crack Round the World. Scientist's Starling Earthquake Theory. India Sliding North. Big Shock Predicted for This Year."

This last was the *Gazette's* exclusive report that a Russian scientist had explained what we know now to be the continental plates by the existence of a big fault round the world, caused by the earth's cooling and shrinking. "German Scientist Accepts Theory," said the *Gazette* with quiet satisfaction a few days later, though when you come to read the words of Professor Wanach of Potsdam his

actual battle of the Falklands is a wonderful piece of cinema realism."

There is more arts coverage under the heading "Sex Play Not To Be Banned: Chief Constable of Cardiff Approves." More inspection of the small print shows that the chief constable's approval was somewhat mixed. "My personal opinion is that *The Fanatics* has suitably described the ideas the characters portray, though my views are virtually against the dialogue of the play. The artists are also excellent, though again in my view the moral of the play is brought down to the level of the farmyard."

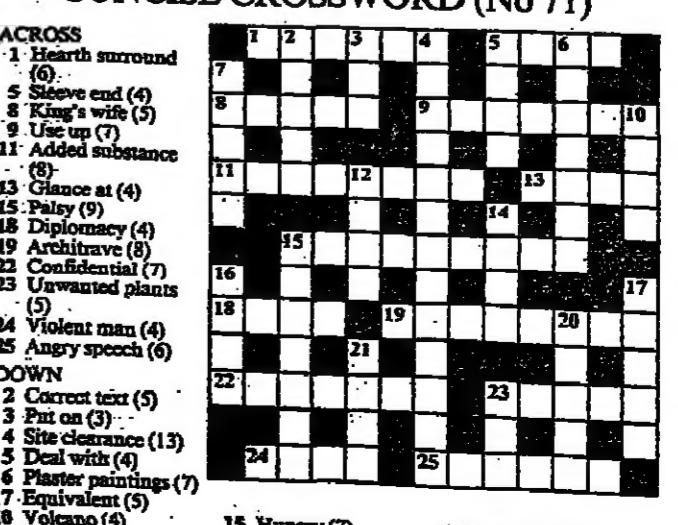
Things were not quite so easy in London: "Censor Bans Passage from 'The Bible. Potiphar's Wife' and Joseph. Quotation Cut Out of New Play..." The Censor has refused to allow a passage from the thirty-ninth Chapter of Genesis, dealing with Joseph and Potiphar's wife to be read out on the stage. The author, Edgar C. Middleton, said he was astounded, though presumably not un-

happy with the publicity. Eight days later, in fact, the theatre pulled it off again. "Shock Pyjamas Altered. No Cause for Offence in New Play..." The pyjamas worn by Miss Jeanne de Casals in *Potiphar's Wife*, the new play at the Globe Theatre, which caused much comment on the first night, have been altered. The lining of the tunic has been restored, said Major Norman Loring, the producer.

Having the Bible banned on stage may seem anti-climactic, but such things go on today. Earlier this year the ASA banned an ad by Stone's Ginger Wine which quoted "The Perfumed Garden" as being in favour of ginger as a mild aphrodisiac, even though the same extract had appeared freely in *The Sunday Times*. In fact, other bits from the *Westminster Gazette* of 1927 do seem depressingly topical...

"Liberal Revival - Two Candidates for Southampton." But there we are back to the election, so there we must stop.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 71)



SOLUTION TO NO 70

ACROSS: 1. Sympathetic 9. Odalisk 10. Lance 17. Ivy 13. Dusk 16. About 20. Revival - Two Candidates for Southampton." But there we are back to the election, so there we must stop.

DOWN: 2. Grous 16. Pich 20. Rens 21. Donata 22. Alps 23. Elan 25. Dog 26. Desiderium 12. Vassal 14. KGB 15. Rocco 19. Exposer 20. Bee 24. Lying 25. Dev 26. Gain 27. Shan

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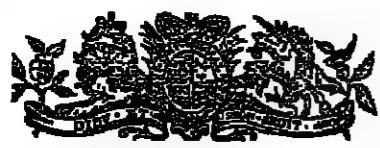
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FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.



THE TIMES DIARY

Cannon effect

Did Dmitri Shostakovich have music on the brain? An extraordinary article by a Chinese neurosurgeon in next month's *Musical Times* suggests that he had a piece of shell shrapnel lodged deep inside his brain, and that as a result each time he leaned his head to the side he heard musical melodies – different each time – which he could use when composing. Moving his head back level immediately stopped the music. Dr Dague Wang claims to have had the story from the Soviet neurosurgeon whom Shostakovich consulted and whose X-rays allegedly located the musical fragment in the temporal horn of the left ventricle. Shostakovich was in Leningrad during the siege, but there has previously been no mention of any injury. Dr Ronald Henson, a British neurologist consulted about Wang's story, says cautiously: "I would hesitate to affirm that it could not happen."

Chew one poll

No shortage of idle Bank Holiday-makers to decipher veteran campaigner Bill Books from yesterday's headline, or to remind me that Shirley Williams jumbles beautifully into "I whirr aimlessly" and Harold Wilson into "Whose an old liar?" My special thanks go to those who offered to help me with Roy Jenkins. Margaret Cherry of Hampton-in-Arden suggested "Enjoys rink". Close, very close. On the whole I prefer the image conjured up by Trevor Wells of Matfield, Kent: a "joky sinner."

Looking forward

Labour would be looking for a dramatic improvement in the balance of payments if they were in charge of the show. Melvyn Bragg, at yesterday's press conference, told how the Arts Council backed the first production of *Look Back in Anger* at the Royal Court with £4,000. "Since then", he said, "over £9m in royalties has come back to this country from that play being performed around the world." One reason, perhaps, why in her quango-hunt thus far Margaret Thatcher has not had the Arts Council in her sights.

Past master

Lord Shawcross, now 81 and a member of the SDP, says he is hoping for a Conservative victory. So he comes full circle. He became famous after the general election in 1945, when Labour had a majority of 146, for saying: "We are the masters now." What he actually said, because politicians are seldom so pithy, was: "We are the masters at the moment, and not only at the moment, but for a very long time to come." It was in the same period when Aneurin Bevan said the Tories were "lower than vermin" and Emanuel Shinwell declared: "The organized workers are our friends ... as for the rest, they don't matter a tinker's cuss." It makes present election orators look and sound like Sunday school teachers.

Shame on the Savoy Hotel, the British Tourist Authority, and The New Yorker. Between them they have contrived an advertisement in the magazine showing the Savoy's portal over which fly the American and British flags. The Stars and Stripes are in good order, but the union flag is upside down.

BARRY FANTONI



High jinks

Appropriately, because of his name's association with high houses, Victor Hochhauser's wife Lilian has arranged a sixtieth birthday concert for her husband in Europe's tallest building, the National Westminster Bank headquarters in the City. Rostropovich, the Russian cellist with whom Hochhauser has been closely associated for 50 years, will be playing on June 15 with the English Chamber Orchestra in the gilded banqueting hall over which the tower was built. It is the first time the hall has been used for a concert, but the Hochhausers say it is ideal. Proceeds will be going to the international Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem.

The Irish government, hostile critic of Britain's Falklands campaign last year, is to back an initiative to make the islands self-sufficient. Bord na Mona, the republic's peat authority, has agreed with a London consultancy to investigate the development of Falklands peat bogs. The Irish are world leaders in bog technology, having helped projects in Indonesia and Africa, and have used peat to power electricity generating stations. A Bord na Mona spokesman says: "This has nothing to do with politics. It is purely a business arrangement".

PHS

Emperor Nyerere, King Obote

Uganda has suffered continued bloodshed and economic hardship since Idi Amin was ousted four years ago. Godfrey Binaisa, who succeeded him before he too was deposed, blames his country's plight on the ambitions of its socialist neighbour

president. Instead of allowing the ruling party to produce him as a conqueror produces a bird out of his hat, the president would have had to be elected by universal adult suffrage. This change could not be tolerated by Nyerere and Obote.

The Council through which I governed further decided that the first general election after the defeat of Amin would be held under the umbrella of the National Liberation Front and not under the old political parties. Our aim was to promote unity and avoid tribal or religious factionalism. Further, there was to be no limit to the number of candidates for the presidency or for membership of parliament.

Nyerere and Obote decided to remove me from office before the election. I was detained under house arrest in Entebbe and for eight months was guarded by about 80 Tanzanian soldiers – part of the force sent to oust Amin – before I managed to flee the country and find refuge in Britain. The Military Commission which removed me tried to frame me with charges of corruption, although no steps were taken to substantiate the allegations. Nyerere had resented my acting as president of an independent sovereign state and not as a regional commissioner of a Tanzanian region which Uganda became after Amin's defeat.

The elaborate machinery of the Ugandan police state has been resurrected, the instruments of torture put in place, all available former agents of the hamed General Service, the equivalent of the KGB, have again been recruited. It shifts the soul to note that Britain, with its team of military advisers, is assisting Obote in the training of his agents of torture. The West keeps Obote's economy afloat.

The two administrations that followed the downfall of Idi Amin were led by Professor Yusuf Lule and myself. During my 11 months in office, the legislative body decided to alter the provisions of the 1967 Constitution relating to the

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and property belong to the public. Why should one have to work? Let the government that put all money and property into the hands of the public provide for everybody.

Mwalimu – the Teacher – as Nyerere is known to his humble subjects, has turned his country into one vast kindergarten, where he carries out whatever social and economic experiments attract his fancy. Whether the idea of *ujamama* has any merit or not, Nyerere always gets himself off the hook by his readiness to admit in public that his government has failed. But it is little short of amazing that the West continues pouring money into Nyerere's coffers. Tanzania is Africa's greatest per capita recipient of western aid.

The socialism that has flowed from Nyerere's Arusha Declaration of 1967 has resulted only in the nationalization of poverty. The main source of employment is the three public services: the ordinary civil service, the civil service of the party and the public corporations. This gives the President a vast reservoir of patronage. Virtually all worthwhile jobs flow from him. He also has an elaborate intelligence network with its attendant instruments of torture. Human rights are regularly violated. Nyerere is no

dedicated social democrat. If the environment is difficult, it is of his own making.

Milton Obote was the only Ugandan Nyerere trusted to make Uganda socialist on the Tanzanian model. He was the author of the Common Man's Charter, supposedly an improved version of Nyerere's own Arusha Declaration. Although Obote is not at present implementing all the provisions of the Charter because of political expediency, he has not renounced it. It is only a question of time before its chilling provisions are unleashed on Ugandans.

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torture put in place, all available former agents of the hamed General Service, the equivalent of the KGB, have again been recruited. It shifts the soul to note that Britain, with its team of military advisers, is assisting Obote in the training of his agents of torture. The West keeps Obote's economy afloat.

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Maclean, a dissident abroad

One of Britain's most notorious traitors fled in 1951 to Moscow, but even there his beliefs led him into dangerous company, as the Russian historian Roy Medvedev recalls



Solzhenitsyn, Yevtušenko and "Mark Petrovich Frazer" (Maclean): part of the intellectual salon-life in 1960s Moscow

I knew Donald Maclean not as an English aristocrat and highly placed official, nor as an intelligence agent, nor as a member of the Institute of World Economy in Moscow. I knew Maclean as part of that small but varied group of Moscow intellectuals which used to gather together in the mid-1960s. In such circles "Mark Petrovich Frazer", as he was known, was always a welcome guest. Maclean had many friends in Moscow, and those who knew him best always held him in the highest regard. They thought of him as a sincere man whose fate had been not only unusual, but also tragic.

In the Sixties in Moscow there were a number of homes where those united by similar opposition views could gather to discuss the kind of political and literary news you did not find in the newspapers. We organized evenings to listen to the songs of the dissident Alexander Galich and others, or the verses of young and – at that time – relatively unknown poets. At such salons one would meet writers like Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Evgeny Yevtušenko and Andrei Voznesensky, theatre directors such as Yuri Lyubimov, artists like Ernst Neizvestny, historians such as Alexander Nekrich.

It was at one of these evenings that I first met Donald Maclean. I remember we had all assembled to hear the dissident poet Natalya Gorbanevskaya (now also known as one of the leading members of the new Russian emigration). But I owe my closer acquaintance with Maclean to the writer Semyon Rostovskiy. Better known under the pseudonym of Ernst Henry.

It was Henry who gave me valuable advice and material for my book on Stalin, and suggested I should show it to his friend Mark Frazer – in other words, Donald Maclean. And it was from Henry that I learned something of Maclean's unusual fate.

I suppose that in his own society Maclean was what in Soviet terminology we now call a dissident. One who thinks differently, or a schismatic. English society is ever tolerant of dissenters. But Donald went further and became a spy, a Soviet agent, and that neither English, nor any other society, can forgive.

True, Maclean was not taught. He acted from conviction in everything he did and received not a single kopeck or cent for his intelligence work. But for an English court, that cannot be a justification.

Korea: the directive that got to Mao

At first Donald's career was more than successful. He publicly dissociated himself from the communists, "came to his senses", and went to work for the Foreign Office. During the war he joined the Anglo-American Atomic Committee. Thanks to him and Kim Philby, Moscow knew if not all the technical details of America's atomic weapon, then at least the time scale involved. This is probably why when Truman told Stalin about the atomic bomb at Potsdam, the news appeared to make little impression on Stalin, much to Truman's surprise.

Maclean never told the details of his intelligence work. But he did speak on several occasions about historical events in which – as I understand it – he had played a particular role. These included the Korean war. As is well known, in the summer of 1950 North Korea

attacked the South, swiftly overran the opposition and occupied some 90 per cent of South Korea. Quite unexpectedly, President Truman ordered the landing of 50,000 American troops in the rear of the fighting. Within a day, the US Eighth Army had gone into the attack. Kim Il-sen's forces found themselves cut off from the North, and the American-South Korean forces moved north toward the Korean-Chinese border. It seemed that the days of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea were numbered. Stalin turned to Mao Tse Tung and insisted on Chinese intervention. Mao hesitated, however, fearing that the United States would carry the war into Chinese territory and bomb Chinese cities, perhaps using atomic weapons.

Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, was in America at the time and with him was Donald Maclean, as head of the American section of the Foreign Office. Neither Attlee nor the Americans kept any secrets from Maclean.

He managed to get a copy of the directive ordering General MacArthur "not to carry the war into Chinese territory under any circumstances, and not to use atomic weapons. Maclean passed this to Stalin, who passed it to Mao. The Chinese stopped wavering, and on October 25 a powerful force of Chinese People's Volunteers crossed the border and attacked the American-South Korean troops. It was three years before the war ended, with the establishment of the armistice line at the Thirty-Eighth Parallel.

When he fled to Russia in 1951 after being warned by Kim Philby, Maclean discovered that real Soviet socialism was not at all what he had imagined it to be in the Thirties. At first he lived in the town of Kuibyshev, during the final years of the terrible Stalin tyranny. Maclean was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for his services to the Soviet Union. He could equally well have been shot. In the Thirties dozens of Soviet intelligence agents, diplomats and Communists agents were summoned to Moscow and executed on Stalin's orders. This was continuing, though on a lesser scale.

Yet, however disappointed he became with the reality of Soviet socialism, Maclean did not want to break with the ideas of socialism and communism in general. He did not want to accept the ideas and values of capitalism. He had no regret about the past, and did not regret of his work for Soviet intelligence.

Naturally, when I heard about Maclean and his career I wanted to make his acquaintance and hear his opinion of my manuscript on Stalin. Before long I was taking the book to Maclean's flat, not far from the Kiev railway station in Moscow. It turned out to be large and good by Soviet

standards. A month later I was there again. Donald liked my work, and we discussed it at length.

I met Maclean several times after that. He offered to help me translate English texts, showed me books from his own library, and promised to help me should I ever decide to learn English. He also said he wanted to read a number of dissident manuscripts which at that time – with the flowering of *Samizdat* or underground literature – were circulating in Moscow.

As far as I know Maclean did not seek out meetings with dissidents, but he did contribute financially to funds for the persecuted. In 1970 two people were arrested, both schoolgirls who had distributed leaflets produced by themselves. One of the girls, Irina Kudrinskaya, was released, but the other, Olga Ioffe, was put in a psychiatric hospital. Maclean knew the girl's family. That summer there were elections to the Supreme Soviet, in which Maclean was entitled to vote as a Soviet citizen. He went to the polling station, took the voting slip and wrote on it: "As long as girls like Olga Ioffe are put in psychiatric hospitals, I cannot take part in the voting."

Maclean was very pleased when his book, *British Foreign Policy after Suez*, was published in London under his real name. He began to decline to his friends and acquaintances that he was no longer Mark Petrovich Frazer, but Donald Maclean. Two years later the book came out in Russian in the Soviet Union, and he gave me a copy with a warmly worded inscription.

But did Maclean really have no regrets? He certainly displayed a nostalgia, even a longing for England. He loved everything English, and collected English things. He sometimes received money from England and used it to help his relatives – provided they bought British goods in the foreign currency stores in Moscow.

I met Maclean's wife Melinda on two occasions. Once she gave me a large radio, a gift from the American publisher of my book on Stalin. I was not, of course, privy to the details of Maclean's family life, but I did know that Melinda lived apart from him (in an equally big flat). I did not know his three children well, but I do know that his sons, once they had become students, brought a new spirit into Maclean's life. Opposition-minded young people began to come to his flat – a new generation, with different views and values.

But the past had left its mark on

him. In England, and later in Egypt, Maclean had been drawn to drink. This developed into alcoholism, and although he was treated several times, it was not always successful. This, I would think, was the cause of the break with his wife, Phyllis.

Did Maclean maintain links with the KGB? His closest friends were

Wearing down the runaway horse

JUNE 24 1983

John Pardoe

majority in order to take over the personal leadership of the western world was not only ludicrous but just a little sinister. Perhaps she had had a bad night. If not, then last week must go down as the week when Bossy Boots became too big for her boots.

The Alliance started to detect definite signs of a campaign lull-off. Reports from the constituencies were very good, and all the leaders experienced increased interest and enthusiasm at their meetings and walkabouts. Perhaps more important, the Conservative campaign managers started to get edgy about the Alliance's performance. It was reported that Mr Cecil Parkinson, the chairman of the Conservative Party, was going to get Mr David Steel, One senior, but nameless, Tory campaign manager was reported as wishing that the Labour vote would go up a bit to fend off the Alliance challenge.

So what did the polls make of all this? Three of the four polls published this weekend showed an increase in Alliance support. The fourth showed support remaining steady. The average rating of these four polls rose from 18 per cent to 20 per cent. However, a more significant poll was carried out by Harris for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme. This was conducted in 20 seats where Liberals came first or second last time. In this poll, the Alliance vote rose from 28 per cent last week to 36 per cent this week. Such an improvement is far more than a statistical blip. It indicates that reports from the constituencies are not wrong.

It is now entirely possible that on polling day, the Alliance can overtake Labour in votes. What that will do in terms of seats is anyone's guess. If, however, by next weekend the Alliance has moved into second place in the opinion polls, Mrs Thatcher's runaway horse may start to look a little lame.

The author, Liberal MP for Cornwall North, 1966 to 1979, is a member of the Alliance campaign committee.

Tomorrow: Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Roger Scruton

Putting democracy in its place

Many ardent believers in democracy are dismayed by the prospect of a landslide victory for Mrs Thatcher. They argue that a government needs strong opposition, in order to control and limit it, and in order to moderate its zeal. Without strong opposition, they fear, a government may be tempted to run riot.

At first sight, this is hardly a democratic argument. It seems that, when the people are most united in their choice of government, then are they least likely to be governed well. The "people's choice" is to be trusted only when it is as much in conflict with itself as to be largely ineffective.

On further reflection, however, we can see that the belief in democratic election, as the sole ground of legitimate government, can lead precisely to this paradoxical position. The paradox issues from two premises. First, good government is limited government. Second, both government and the people that limits it should be democratically elected. Hence the power of the government must be limited in the Commons, by pressures exerted through the elected members of the people.

The conclusion follows, but only one of the premises is true. It is true that good government is limited government. But it is not true that limitation ought to be exerted only when you are following by the secret police. He even illustrated the point by giving the example of a woman whom he knew from several signs to be a KGB Informer.

He told me several times how to unmask an informer, and how you could tell when you were being followed by the secret police. He even illustrated the point by giving the example of a woman whom he knew from several signs to be a KGB Informer.

In the Sixties, Maclean's circle began to contract significantly, and in the seventies it dwindled even further. He had his *dacha* (country house) in the foreign ministry complex outside Moscow, and from spring to late autumn would spend most of his time there, working on a small garden with flower beds and a vegetable patch. His daughter, also called Melinda, often stayed with him. Donald was particularly fond of his little granddaughter, who sometimes stayed at the *dacha* for a whole summer.

But gradually Maclean's family drifted apart. First his elder son Fergus, trained in Russia as a mathematician, left for England. He came back once or twice to visit his father. Then Donald's wife Melinda left for America, and so did his daughter with her second husband. Maclean left the party with his granddaughter especially keenly. Finally, his younger son, also called Donald, left. Maclean was completely alone. When he learned that he was seriously ill, he withdrew into himself and practically stopped seeing even his closest friends. I did not see him for several years and heard of his death only when I read the announcement in *L'espresso*.

Maclean was one of the most effective secret agents in Russian history. It is therefore not so surprising that *L'espresso* should have described him in its obituary notice as a man of "high moral qualities, who for all his conscious life was devoted to the high ideals of Soviet progress, humanism, peace and international cooperation".</p



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POLITICAL GEOLOGY

Landslide is an electoral term indicating a great majority of votes leading to an overwhelming parliamentary victory. According to the Oxford dictionary it was coined in the United States, and used of an election nearly a hundred years ago. The House of Commons has had its share of landslide majorities. Of 27 governments since 1880, eleven have had overall majorities of 100 or more (four over 200), with three over 50. There have been seven hung parliaments. It is significant how seldom a landslide victory is actually repeated by a further working majority. Only the 1859 Unionist majority of 152, and the National government of 1931 (493) managed to achieve a further secure majority at the end of their term. When the political pendulum swings it seems normally to daily halfway with a hung parliament or two, or very small majorities on either side of the line.

In purely parliamentary terms, therefore, nothing in our democracy suggests that a landslide leads to an elective dictatorship of the kind being wildly suggested now by some Labour spokesmen and Alliance supporters, all of whom are having to adjust to the possibility that the Conservative arguments have prevailed with the people.

The Labour Party, after an internal scrabble to mark out positions for the inevitable post mortem which afflicts the

Labour movement after every electoral defeat, has now turned to warning potential Tory voters to beware of Mrs Thatcher winning too large a majority. That comes ill from a party whose own manifesto calls for a fundamental and irreversible shift in power, and proposes to make certain of that by abolishing the one remaining check on an overwhelming Commons majority – the House of Lords. In the circumstances of a substantial Tory majority, Labour spokesmen would be only too thankful for a House of Lords with a standing anti-Conservative total of some 435 crossbenches and Opposition peers. They have, incidentally, inflicted some 44 defections on this government since 1979.

A Tory landslide would not actually mean that the government had any greater ability to pass legislation than it had had with its majority of 43 since 1979. (It is possible, however, that the promised vote on capital punishment would be much closer than hitherto.) There would probably be an initial outbreak of Tory triumphalism, which would be distasteful and unnecessary. The business of politics and traditions of open and continuous argument across the floor of the House of Commons would have to be observed whatever the majority. It was observed by a diminished Tory opposition in 1945. Even during the 1930s, when the Labour party was reduced to a

trump of its former self it continued effectively to maintain the argument.

As a former Chief Whip, Mr Pym was correct to foresee that a landslide majority presents any government with problems of parliamentary management and discipline. The Tory 'wets' would probably have more freedom to voice and vote their dissent than anything they have enjoyed since 1979.

What the opposition parties fear is that a major Conservative victory would entitle Mrs Thatcher to interpret that vote as an endorsement for her style of government and her intention to shift the political centre of gravity away from its point fixed since 1945. But a majority would indeed carry that endorsement, rather than one whose political limits were specifically encompassed by the bland semantics of the Conservative manifesto. The Prime Minister makes no secret of her intentions. Hitherto they have found expression more in terms of attitudes than of legislation. That is likely to remain the case in another parliament if only because the individualist/collectivist argument is at root much more about an attitude to society than it is about specific administrative, legislative or economic policies. In that sense landslide would be a better term than landslide. Landslide refers to the statistical fact of a vote count; landslide has to do with the movement of mountains.

TENTACLES OF TAXATION

Election manifestos talk long and loud about spending plans but softly about the taxing to pay for them. None of the three major manifestos tries to place taxation in the central position it should occupy in the social policies for the 1980s. The prospect of economic growth does not match the spending which is promised, or the cutbacks which, if this Government's record is anything to go by, are never really achieved. The likelihood is of a revenue shortfall, and the temptation would be to tinker with the tax machine rather than to remodel it.

Normally the revenue gap has been bridged by governments cynically sitting back while inflation has ensured more citizens in the tax net, or, as in the case of Labour governments, raising the existing rates, tightening the bands of enforcement, and introducing new taxes. But any politician tempted by fiscal novelty should pause, and consult a newly published volume *Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom*. It shows that in fiscal policy there are no easy answers, and some lamentably unsuccessful ones such as the Selective Employment Tax and Capital Transfer Tax.

The authors, Professor Cedric Sanford and Dr Alan Robinson, bluntly conclude that the great era of tax reform in the 1960s and 1970s – the era that gave us VAT and two brands of Corporation Tax – has left a "pretty painful result". The lesson is to avoid making commitments to change tax policy on the basis of ill-costed enthusiasm dreamed up in party research departments, which give results like the capital transfer and gains taxes that are both inequitable, inefficient and inhibit the very redistribution they were supposed to effect.

Yet there remains a compelling case for tax reform, first in the way tax law comes to be written. Witness Sir Geoffrey Howe, before he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In an address to the Addington Society in 1977 he proposed radical

reform of the machinery for tax legislation, for more discussions before tax proposals came before Parliament, better use of scrutinizing committees, perhaps a permanent House of Commons taxation committee. Yet once it was installed in the Treasury Sir Geoffrey's enthusiasm cooled.

Far-reaching changes were made to CTT with minimal consultation. They still fall culpably short of the outright repeal of CTT, which is what that impenetrable tax deserves, and which was explicitly promised by Mrs Thatcher at the despatch box in February 1975.

The Government has indeed published three tax reforming green papers, on family tax, rates and corporation tax. But they have suffered from the phobia of fiscal discussion which afflicts both Westminster and Whitehall. So the Conservative manifesto ignores those green papers entirely. It hopes for reductions in tax rates: an admirable objective, but one which by itself would leave intact the host of anomalies, poverty traps and inequities enshrouded in the present system.

Labour rolls out the old notion of wealth tax. None of the five-year-old deficiencies has been rectified. The revenue it would raise would be minimal; its impact on the distribution of wealth slight. Labour's other programmes are so profligate that they would lead to higher taxation either directly (in spite of what their spokesmen say) or else through creating an excessive inflation which taxes everyone – and the poor worst of all – through the back door.

By comparison the Alliance manifesto is detailed and well argued. It proposes tax credits, an old friend of the Conservative Party, and a way of simplifying and aligning the complex overlap between tax and 44 separate means-tested social security benefits. Its aim, apart from securing fiscal efficiency, is to mount an attack on poverty. It is high time this type of proposal was acted on. Ten years have passed since Mr. Heath's great paper on the subject. Within the

GREENLAND WAVES GOODBYE

The European Community is bracing itself for a long and painful amputation which will probably end by reducing its total population by 0.02 per cent and its geographical size by more than half. For Greenland served notice in Brussels this week of its unswerving determination to leave the Community, even though it could become poorer as a result.

As seen by the 50,000 people – 40,000 of them Eskimos – in that bleak, ice-bound land a thousand miles across the sea, Europe has little charm. It consists of high-handed foreign bureaucrats who know nothing of the island and its people and who dispose, without consulting them, of their greatest natural resource and traditional source of income: fish.

The issue is not so much economic as nationalistic. For centuries they had been an isolated, primitive society of hunters and fishers until, in 1953, they graduated from a colony to becoming an integral part of Denmark. The change brought investment, modernization and a certain European-style

prosperity. It also brought a new sense of national identity, a desire for closer ties with Canadian Eskimos, whose language and culture is related to theirs, and the demand for control of their own resources.

When Danes voted in 1972 on EEC membership, 71 per cent of the Greenlanders were against it but had to go in anyway when Denmark joined the following year. Home rule in 1979 brought an anti-EEC, left-wing government and another referendum last year gave a 52-46 per cent majority for pulling out. They know it could lose them millions of pounds in grants from the Community, and Denmark has said it will not compensate them for the loss.

The architects of the Treaty of Rome made no provision for leaving the Community and there are no precedents. The Greenlanders envisaged a future status as an "overseas territory", similar to that of dependencies such as Anguilla and the Falkland Islands. This would free them from membership while still giving them access to the EEC market and the chance of

Tax Making Policy in the United Kingdom, which is mentioned in a leading article, is published by Heinemann Education at £15.

Maintenance of disused railways

From Mr J. F. Cook

Sir, Lord Tanlaw suggests, in his letter published on May 12, that disused railways could be turned into cycleways, bridleways and walkways. He also goes on to say that this could be done at small cost.

Durham County Council owns almost a hundred miles of disused railway line and, with the aid of Department of the Environment grants, has already reclaimed nearly forty miles for the uses Lord Tanlaw suggests. No doubt he will be pleased to hear this and that several hundred thousand people use the developed lines each year and more line is in the process of reclamation.

I must point out, however, that not only the cost of converting the lines to walkways has to be considered but also the annual costs of maintaining them to an acceptable standard. Like many public bodies, Durham County Council finds vandalism a problem. On the railway walks the track surfaces are cut up by scrambling motorcyclists, Stiles, fences and other site fixtures are torn down and destroyed.

Less frustrating but more expensive, is the cost of discharging the authority's legal obligations. In buying the railway lines from British Rail the council took over many of their obligations. It now finds itself responsible for maintaining about 200 miles of lineside fencing, as well as drains, ditches, culverts, bridges and viaducts.

Most of the permanent structures are over a hundred years old and need extensive maintenance. Some of the large viaducts are listed buildings and the cost of repointing just one of these can run into tens of thousands of pounds.

Unless some way can be found to reduce the costs of this maintenance for example, by making central funds available to local authorities to "buy off" adjoining landowners who press authorities to maintain their ruined damaged lineside fencing – I feel that many authorities will look carefully before taking on these lines for public enjoyment.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. COOK,
County Land Agent and Valuer,
Durham County Council,
Estate Department,
County Hall,
Durham.

Parents' rights

From Dr D. D. Rooney

Sir, Frank Fisher (May 26) quotes impressive documents on human rights but I suggest he misses the real issue.

Many of us in the state sector of education – possibly sharing with him an Oxbridge background – are striving after the same ideals. Our aim, like his, is for overall standards of excellence for our schools. We are not treddy lefies, nor yet social engineers. Rather, we have undertaken the harder task of striving for excellence for all the boys and girls in our communities rather than just for the favoured few.

What a fine education service we should have (as Germany has) if all the supporters of the independent schools, and all parents who care enough to spend thousands a year on their child's education, were, instead, lobbying Parliament through their MPs, lobbying their county council and their local community, demanding more resources and higher standards for all our comprehensive schools. What social divisions would be healed, and what economic divisions too, between management and labour, would be healed as well.

That is the real educational issue facing our country today.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID ROONEY,
23 Black Horse Lane,
Swavesey,
Cambridge.

Cardowan colliery

From the Director of the National Coal Board, Scottish Area

Sir, Bernard Levin quoted me, in his letter of May 18, as blaming lack of effort by the men at Cardowan colliery for poor productivity at the pit. In fact I said this was not the reason. Underground conditions have frustrated all attempts by management and men to improve the results.

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT WHEELER, Director,
National Coal Board, Scottish Area,
Green Park,
Edinburgh.

May 19.

Saving parish records

From Mr Philip Short

Sir, To the beautiful picture of the parish priest as custodian of the secrets of his flock (letters, May 27) it must be added that Parliament saw fit to remove jurisdiction over records of births, deaths, marriages from the Church in 1837: over wills in 1858.

These are now accessible to the public without clerical intervention and have been so for many years. To one who comes from a family of Baptists and has seen the snide comments written on the pre-1837 Church records the advantages of this are obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP SHORT,
123 Church Road,
Gateshead,
Tyne and Wear.

May 27.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY QUIRK,
16 Wavenny Avenue, SE15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russia and the logic of the arms race

From Professor Frank Barnaby and Mr Stan Windass

Sir, Brian Crozier's article, "Surprise: Russia's secret weapon" (May 23) is an outstanding example of the well-informed blindness that leads towards nuclear war.

He sets out to terrify us by quoting from distinguished Russian strategists who consider how to fight a nuclear war against the West. But everyone in the business knows perfectly well that influential strategists on both sides consider how to fight and win nuclear wars. In the case of the US, official policy is now to acquire the capability to fight and prevail at prevent a third world war.

What other policy could make sense? Fighting wars happens to be what weapons are made for. There is no point in threatening wars unless you can fight them, or in fighting them unless you can win them. What does Mr Crozier expect strategists to think about when their countries are crammed full of weapons adapted to fighting nuclear wars? Should they think about how to use them to lose wars?

At the same time, sane leaders on both sides know that any use of nuclear weapons is insane. It is this schizophrenia that is the problem.

The logic of the arms race, combined with advancing technology, leads directly towards first strike in nuclear-war fighting capability first on one side and then on the other. This would be the end of deterrence. First strike capability on both sides could be quite "balanced" but highly perilous for the whole human race.

That is why we need a new language of defence and a move towards a credible and effective policy of conventional defensive deterrents.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK BARNABY,
STAN WINDASS,
Co Directors, Just Defence,
The Rookery,
Adderbury,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.

May 19.

Constituency names

From Mr David Lloyd

Sir, The Boundary Commission ought to have seen that most parliamentary constituencies are named after real places. Instead, as your list published today indicates, a large number have amorphous territorial names which do not relate to any specific towns or even suburbs, but are derived from rivers or minor historical features, or have some vague historical connexions. Many of these names first emerged officially with the local government redistribution in the 1970s but their use for parliamentary constituencies will often cause confusion.

Why should there be both a Wansdyke and a Wansbeck constituency, when neither is the name of a real place? (The first is an earthwork, the second a stream.) Why a Broxbourne and a Broxbone – the second is not a real place? Why call Wyre and Wyre Forest, which would have been more sensibly named Fleck and Kidderminster? Why should the constituency dominated by Weston-super-Mare be named Woodspring, an insignificant priory just outside the town?

For the next round of re-drawn constituencies the Boundary Commission ought to be given clear guidelines requiring them to name them after real places, and not invent similar names for widely separated areas of England.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID LLOYD,
17 Fore Street,
Old Harlow, Essex.

May 25.

work, the second a stream.) Why a Broxbourne and a Broxbone – the second is not a real place? Why call Wyre and Wyre Forest, which would have been more sensibly named Fleck and Kidderminster? Why should the constituency dominated by Weston-super-Mare be named Woodspring, an insignificant priory just outside the town?

But suppose further – and here the wider implications become frightening indeed – that on another occasion the situation was not that of a relatively small conflict (albeit one to be fought with dreadful new resources of weapons technology) starting in a remote southern ocean, but an impending full-scale nuclear war involving a small country whose nuclear arsenals rendered it a prime, wholly indefensible target?

Suppose that the horror could only be averted by delicate negotiations far away, in the same or some other foreign capital? And that such negotiations were to be conducted by ministers and ambassadors who, for some reason were not fully and swiftly in contact – and perhaps not in concert – with the intentions of a war cabinet?

London? Sometimes the unimaginable becomes only too easy to imagine.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN BROWNJOHN,
2 Belize Park, NW3.

May 21.

Life on St Helena

From Mr Michael Croft

Sir, In a letter which you published on May 4, M. Martineau, the French Consul, "strongly denied" a comment I had attributed to him on St Helena (feature, March 19) about the easy-going lifestyle of the islanders. I am not in the habit of attributing to anyone statements they have not made and I can but suppose that M. Martineau and I have different recollections of a casual conversation.

M. Martineau is a fast and fluent talker and may not recollect every witty remark he makes, but this particular one so impressed me that I recorded it in my notes that very day. True, it was made light-heartedly and not in any political context, and I regret that, if by placing it in one, I should have caused M. Martineau any embarrassment.

Yours faithfully,

MICHAEL CROFT,
74 Bartholomew Road, NW5

across the Atlantic are lower than last year.

Professor Siebert's use of the phrase "inefficiencies promoted by restrictionist attitudes" hardly equates with British Airways' reduction in staff numbers from 58,000 to 37,500 or the widely recognized turn-around from a loss in the financial year 1981-82 of £544m to the preliminary profit figure of £72m for the financial year 1982-83 after the payment of all interest charges.

British Airways receives no "gifts" from the tax payer. We are fully paying our way.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN M. MARSHALL,
Chief Executive, British Airways,
PO Box 10,
Heathrow Airport
Hounslow, Middlesex.

May 26.

Clock symphony

From Mr N. A. Hooton

Sir, What can be done about other people's electronic watches which beep the hour or some other esoteric alarm time, always during the quieter passages of operas, concerts and plays? By the time it has happened, to remonstrate would cause more disturbance than the original event (the culprit always sits at least two seats away and one row back) and it is virtually impossible to identify potential offenders before the lights go down.

**INVESTORS
NOTEBOOK**
**THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
EVERY DAY**

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, May 23. Dealings end, June 3. \$ Contango Day, June 6. Settlement Day, June 3.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

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Stock out-standing	Price	Chg's	1st	Gross	Stock	Price	Chg's	Gross	Div	Stock	Price	Chg's	Gross	Div	Stock	Price	Chg's	Gross	Div	Stock	Price	Chg's	Gross	Div		
Stock	last	last	only	yield	Stock	last	last	yield	Stock	last	last	yield	Stock	last	last	yield	Stock	last	last	yield	Stock	last	last	yield		
BRITISH FUNDS					SEI Sm	£6.98	£0.00	£6.98	7.9	F — H	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4
SHORTS					37.1m	£5.21	£0.00	£5.21	7.9	FMC	£4.200,000	£0.00	£4.200,000	42	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4	£1.84	£0.02	£6.63	3.4
900m	Treas	94.4%	1983	90.7%	1.1	8.271	10.026	8.271	7.9	Fleetbridge	£1.17	£0.00	£1.17	12.5m	£1.17	£0.00	£1.17	12.5m	£1.17	£0.00	£1.17	12.5m	£1.17	£0.00	£1.17	12.5m
900m	Erch	13.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	13.308	10.154	13.308	7.9	Foster J. H.	£1.03	£0.00	£1.03	12.5m	£1.03	£0.00	£1.03	12.5m	£1.03	£0.00	£1.03	12.5m	£1.03	£0.00	£1.03	12.5m
900m	Erch	10.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	10.008	10.154	10.008	7.9	Frost	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	12.5m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	12.5m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	12.5m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	12.5m
1100m	Erch	11.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.373	10.158	11.373	7.9	Fullwood PLC	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m
1250m	Erch	10.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	12.000	10.158	12.000	7.9	Fullwood Wiborg	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m
1250m	Erch	10.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	12.000	10.158	12.000	7.9	Fullwood Wiborg	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	2.6m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	Avon Rubber	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	Barclay's	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m
1250m	Treas	12.4%	1983	10.1%	1.1	11.763	10.158	11.763	7.9	BET Ltd	£1.00	£0.00	£1.00	1.2m	£1.00	£0.0										

Investment
and
FinanceCity Edi-
Anthony F. Fon

THE TIMES

City One,
200 Gray's Inn
Road, London WC1Z
Telephone 01-242

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 712.2
FT Gilt 82.56
FT All Share 42
Bargaining 20.02
Tring Hall USA Index 168.9
(Friday's close)
Tokyo Nikkei 2 Jones
8622.35 up 29.42
Hongkong Hang Seng Index
903.18 down 10
New York City for holiday

CURRENCIES

LONDOLCLOSE
Sterling \$1.54
Index 87.0
DM 3.9850
Fr 12.0850
Yen 382.00
Dollar
Index 123.5
DM 2.5077
Gold
\$457
NEW YORK CLOSE
Gold \$436
Sterling \$1.48
(Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domesticates
Base rates
3 month interbank 10%
Euro-currency rates
3 month interbank 9.75-10%
3 month DM 11.5%
3 month F15.5-17%

BCGD Red Rate Sterling
Export Rance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period April 6 to May 3,
1983 inclusive 10.304 per cent

BOARDMEETINGS

TODAY - Interbus MEPC, Finnis, Audited Holdings, Dominion International Corp, Globe Investors, The Interbus, Nantico International, Redicut International, Transpennant Paper.

TOMORROW - Iberian, Buffetton Gold Mining Company, Clydesdale (Transvaal) Collieries, Glynneath, Exploration and Finance Company, Gwyrthol Proprietary Mines, Kenna America, Investment Trust, Robert Kitchen Taylor, Needs Group, London Scottish Finance Corporation, Marlova, Consolidated Mines, St Helens Gold Mines, Stiffington Gold Mining Company, Trans-Natal Coal Corporation, West Rand Consolidated Mines. Thurs: Alfred Lyons, Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Coalite Group, De La Rue, Dunhill Holdings, Energy Services and Electronics, Robert Moss, H. Samuel, Waco Group.

THURSDAY - Interbus AE, British Petroleum, Carr's Milling Industries, Hafnia, Mathercars (9 months), Hickson International, Finnis, Becham Group, Bishop's Group, Cargus (amended), Canterbury Oil Group, Harrison and Crossfield, Rowlinson Securities, Trafalgar IBM.

FRIDAY - Interbus, Dobeon Park Industries, Johnson and Firth, Bracco, Messina, Finnis, Computer and Systems Engineering, Dwek Group, Garford-Valley Industries, Kepp Investment Trust.

Industry still
'picking up'

The level of industrial activity is continuing to pick up, the Confederation of British Industry says in its economic report for May, published today. But progress is still 'uneven'.

The CBI says its latest report confirms the findings of last month's quarterly survey, with manufacturers' total and export order books sustaining their improvement.

The May survey, including results of the CBI's monthly trends inquiry, says that demand is stronger for companies producing consumer and intermediate goods than for those producing heavy capital goods.

• **RHM SALE:** Rank Hovis McDougall is it offering 25 per cent of the share capital of its wholly-owned Cerebos Pacific subsidiary for sale in Singapore to raise the equivalent of \$10.1m before expenses. The offer is underwritten by Morgan Grenfell (Asia) and Kim Eng Securities, RHM said in a statement.

• **P & O PLAN:** P & O will not make any further moves to defend the £290m takeover bid by Trafalgar House until it has seen the Trafalgar takeover offer documents later this week. Last night Mr Oliver Brooks, finance director at P & O, said that there are unlikely to be any developments in the controversial takeover bid until the offer documents are released.

• **OIL FIND:** Statoil, the Norwegian State Oil Group, has discovered oil in the Norwegian part of the North Sea above the 62nd Parallel, it was announced in Oslo yesterday. This is the first oil to be discovered by Norway above this latitude, although gas has been found there.

• **JAPANESE DEFICIT:** Japan's overall balance of payments swung to a deficit of \$1.06bn in April from a \$579m March surplus.

US hopes
for lower
interest
rates fade

From Maxwell Newton
New York
The US money supply figures announced on Friday have dashed hopes that the Federal Reserve is attempting to restrain money growth. May was the worst month for money growth for more than two years. During the month money M1 has risen \$13.9bn (£8.6bn), and this increase has arrested a weak, but perceptible tendency for interest rates to decline. Instead, interest rates are rising again, as always happens these days when the financial markets are faced with unexpected large money growth. The 90-day Treasury bill yield is back almost to 8.5 per cent from below 8 per cent a month ago.

Treasury bond futures (December 1983 contract), which had briefly rallied to 7.85 by the first week of May (after negligible money growth in April), were down to 7.5 at the close last Friday.

The dollar is strengthening again. Last week it reached a high point of DM 2.50.

The commodities markets, the gold market, and even the stock market have been stopped in their tracks by the rebellion in the fixed-interest markets against the boom in money.

Some Wall Street analysts have speculated that the Fed attempted to window dress American interest rates in time for the Williamsburg conference. If this were the case, it would reveal an appalling ignorance by the central bank about how the financial markets react to these days.

Huge injections of cash do not push rates down in the United States these days. They push rates up.

For the financial markets, the announcement on Friday night that money M1 had risen \$2.3bn (£1.4bn) from the unrevised figure for the week of May 11, was a serious disappointment.

It underlined the strength of the rise in the money stock since the end of last month. It meant that between the week of April 20 and the week of May 18, money M1 rose \$15.2bn, an appalling result.

Those who have to cope with the consequences of this money explosion cannot assess whether it has been a result of underlying Fed policy or a result of the attempt by the Fed to juggle the seasonally adjusted figures for April.

Link-up
for Swiss
watch firms

By David Young

Under threat from Japanese electronic technology and cheap Russian exports the two leading Swiss watch making groups - Omega and Longines are their own of such negotiations rather than simplifying them.

But a report to the congress showed that the merger was being on a fair wind. Mr Howard Parrow, chairman of the union's central executive, in the group's annual report, said:

"In addition, the Swiss banks involved will back the new combine with loan facilities of \$140m. The banks say they regard previously invested in the groups as irretrievable."

The two groups, SSHI and ASUAG, have been affected by over-production in the world watch and clock industry since 1981 and an analysis of the two businesses by the banks has found duplication of some activities.

However, the industry is regarded by the banks as so vital to the Swiss economy that the rescue package has already been drawn up and is expected to be approved at meetings on June 29 and July 6.

In a statement issued yesterday the involved, principally the Swiss Bank Corporation and the Union Bank of Switzerland, said that the move is a "major sacrifice on the part of the Swiss banks and must be seen as reflecting the confidence they place in the future of a reorganized Swiss watch industry."

The industrialized nations have told the United States that it must take steps to control its budget deficit and bring down interest rates if the present economic recovery is to be sustained.

In the strongest language so far at the ninth economic summit here, Western leaders criticized US inaction on the deficit and expressed concern over the effect of high interest rates on their own economies.

The Reagan Administration has launched a campaign to convince its European critics and financial markets that the US deficit is neither the cause of high interest rates nor a threat to recovery.

We explained that there is very little linkage between the deficit and interest rates; that the evidence simply is not there," Mr Donald Regan, US Treasury Secretary, said.

Mr Regan and other US officials have sought to convince the Europeans that the

Leaders speak out against budget inaction
US 'must control its deficit'

From Bailey Morris, Williamsburg

economic recovery now underway will both reduce the deficit and bring down interest rates.

Mr Regan has also tried to allay European concern over US economic policies by closing that the Reagan Administration intends to focus more heavily on monetary policies in the months ahead to bring down interest rates.

In response to repeated questions on how the United States intended to do this, Mr Regan said the answer "lies in monetary policy."

There would be no attempt to pump more money into the system, Mr Regan said in his role as the Administration's spokesman at the summit.

Instead, he said, the Administration would try to slow the explosive recent growth in the US money supply.

"If we put money into the economy, we would certainly drive interest rates up," Mr Regan said.

The certainty with which Mr

THE TIMES TUESDAY MAY 31 1983

Copies of the Report and Accounts will be obtainable from:

The Secretary, Ottoman Bank Representative Office, Dunster House, 37 Mincing Lane, London EC3R 7DN.

Vote Conservative' call certain to provoke criticism

Controversial forecasts support
Thatcher's economic policies

By Francis Williams

Economics Correspondent

In a controversial set of economic forecasts out today Professor Patrick Minford, head of the Liverpool Research Group, gives unequivocal backing to Mrs Thatcher's economic programme and urges voters to support the Conservatives - a move certain to attract criticism.

His Liverpool group receives

£25,000 a year from the Social

Science Research Council for its forecasting work and uses it as a political vehicle is certain to repair old wounds in the forecasting fraternity.

Last year a new developed

after the Cambridge Economic

Policy Group - which has

provided much of the intellectual

framework for the Labour

Party's alternative economic

strategy - had its SSRG grant

slashed in favour of extra cash

for Professor Minford and

Professor Michael Beeson and

Mr Michael Posner, the

SSRG's chairman, said: "We

finance Professor Minford for

the interest and excellence of his

scientific work. We hope that

we support researchers of all

political lines and expect social

scientists to express their views

with vigour and openness."

Professor Minford, an occa-

sional adviser to the Con-

servative Government, says the

Liverpool research suggests

inflation can be brought down

to zero through tight money and

fiscal policies without impairing

recovery, and that measures to

cut taxes and curb union power

will make substantial inroads

into the jobless total.

The Liverpool forecasts are

based on a "rational expecta-

tions" version of monetarism

which assumes that people

quickly adjust their pay claims

and so on in the light of

government policy statements.

The forecast suggests that all

three main party programmes

will produce rapid growth of

more than 3% per year

between 1983 and 1986, while

unemployment will fall steadily

to just over 2 million (Con-

servatives and Alliance) or just

below (Labour).

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WATTS BLAKE BEARNE

NEWTON ABBOT

Mr. C. D. Pike, Chairman, reports:

Performance confirms resilience

- * Pretax profit of £3,173,406 compared with £3,659,198 in 1981.
- * Total ordinary dividend increased from 3.57p to 3.75p.
- * Both ball and china clay sales suffered from recession in Continental markets.
- * Performance during deepest of recessions has confirmed our resilience; now in excellent shape to resume pattern of growth when conditions permit.

Annual General Meeting: 3rd June, 1983



WATTS, BLAKE, BEARNE and COMPANY, P.L.C.

PRODUCERS OF BALL AND CHINA CLAYS

Sumleigh prepares for market

Details of yet another high technology group planning to join the growing ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market is expected today.

Birmingham-based broking firm Smith Keen Cutler is arranging to place 4 million shares in Sumleigh Electronics, a manufacturer of specialist electronic equipment. The placing price is expected to be around 10p, raising about £400,000. The group intends to use the proceeds to buy its own factory premises, and the remainder for working capital.

company at £22.4m. A striking price of around 125p is anticipated.

Sales have grown from £513,000 to £6.4m producing an increase in profits from £165,000 to £1.6m in the past five years. For the present year, the group is forecasting pretax profits of not less than £1.65m giving a prospective price-earnings ratio of 28. The directors are also forecasting a dividend of 1p gross for the year which will be 2.5 times covered.

Meanwhile, Renishaw, designer and maker of high-tech precision measuring equipment, has confirmed its intention of coming to market. After the success of the recent Micro Focus offer for sale by tender, Renishaw has opted for a similar approach. Brokers Rowe & Pitman is offering 2.8 million shares at a minimum tender price of 80p valuing the

group's designs and manu-

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Cards	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminister	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %
* 7.0000 8.0000 9.0000 10.0000 11.0000 12.0000 and over	8.5%

OTTOMAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of £4.50 per share, voted at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on 27th May, 1983, will be PAYABLE on and after 17th June, 1983, in London at 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The Coupon to be presented is No. 110. The holders of Founders' Shares will receive an amount of £514.40 per whole share payable on the same date and at the same place, against presentation of Coupon No. 53. Coupons must be listed on forms, which can be obtained on application, and left five clear days for examination before payment.



First Charlotte Assets Trust

A growth of capital investment trust with emphasis on investment in the U.S.M

Year to 31st March, 1983 Net asset value: +38% "Significant progress has been made towards our long term objective of having 70% of our assets invested in small U.K. companies with particular emphasis on the U.S.M."

P.E.G. Balfour, Chairman

To D.T.M. Ross, The Secretarial Department, Ivory & Sons Limited, One Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

Please send me a copy of the 1982 Annual Report for First Charlotte Assets Trust.

Name: _____

Address: _____

factures touch-trigger probes for instant three dimensional measurement. The company was founded by Mr. David McMurry, chairman, and Mr. John Deer, managing director. They will retain over 70 per cent of the 28 million shares between them. Both are former employees of Rolls-Royce, a company which now figures prominently among the group's customers.

Also making an offer for sale by tender last week was Cifer, the micro-computers and video terminals group, which is offering 2.7 million shares at a minimum tender price of 115p. This represents about 17 per cent of the equity and values the entire company at £17.92m.

The group's trading record shows turnover growing from £830,000 in 1978 to £5.2m last year followed by a fluctuating

profits record of £60,000 in 1978 and a loss of £137,000 in 1979. Last year, the group made profits of £851,000. For the present year, it is forecasting £1.35m pretax profits.

Cifer says one of its biggest problems is competing with cheap imports. The size of its market in the VDU area is less than 5 per cent of the total. But this area offers immense growth potential, the group says.

Foster Brathwaite is arranging a placing of 340,000 shares in Laurence Gould, one of Britain's largest independent consultants to the agricultural industry. The shares are already quoted under rule 163 (2).

The shares are being placed at 120p, putting the group on a historic earnings ratio of 12. This values the group at £2.4m. In five years, turnover has risen from £1.5m to £2.9m producing profits up from £133,000 to £265,000.

Its customers include governments, international agencies, public authorities, and private sector clients.

On Friday, shareholders at UDS's extraordinary meeting turned down proposals to sell the John Collier and Richards Shops chain to the Burton Group. This must have come as a blow to Mr. Rodin Fitch, the chairman of interior designer Fitch & Co., which joined the U.S.M last year.

After successfully completing a pilot venture to redesign five of Burton's Top Shops, the group has just been awarded a contract to refurbish a further 35 of the 100-plus chain. But Mr. Fitch has already been assessing the prospects for the group if it is awarded the contract to redesign the 500-odd shops in the John Collier and Richards Shops chain.

Earlier in the week, Mr. Fitch told shareholders at the annual meeting that the group was continuing to expand and was looking for bigger premises. Several new clients had been signed up, including Boots, Guinness and Promodes Continental, a leading French supermarket group.

The Terminal Four project at Heathrow still has 18 months left to run but the group has already been appointed to produce an interior design for the Manchester International Airport Authority.

Mr. Fitch also hopes to announce an important contract later in the year with a major client in British retailing. The shares ended the week 40p up at 323p.

Michael Clark

Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the grant of permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares of Cifer plc in the Unlisted Securities Market. It is emphasised that no application has been made for these securities to be admitted to listing. These abridged particulars do not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.

CIFER plc

Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1967 No 1063899

Cifer plc, founded in 1972, designs and manufactures microcomputers and microprocessor based computer video terminals together with the associated software.

Offer for Sale by Tender

2,737,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each at a minimum tender price of 115p per share payable in full on application.

by

Stock Beech & Co.

Share Capital

Authorised	Issued and Fully Paid
17,000,000	Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Full details of Cifer and of this Offer for Sale are set out in the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered). Copies of the Prospectus, which includes details of the procedure for applying for shares together with application forms, are available from 31 May 1983 from the offices listed below.

Stock Beech & Co.,
Wardford Court,
Throgmorton Street,
London EC2N 2AY

Stock Beech & Co.,
75 Edmund Street,
Birmingham B3 3HL

and main branches of
Lloyds Bank Plc
in Melksham, Trowbridge, Devizes, Chippenham

Lloyds Bank Plc.,
Registrar's Department,
Issue Section,
111 Old Broad Street,
London EC2N 1AU

Lloyds Bank Plc.,
131 George Street,
Edinburgh EH2 4LQ

Stock Beech & Co.,
194A Seabourn Road,
Southbourne,
Bournemouth BH5 2JB

Stock Beech & Co.,
Bristol & West Building,
Broad Quay,
Bristol BS1 4DD

Stock Beech & Co.,
194A Seabourn Road,
Southbourne,
Bournemouth BH5 2JB

Stock Beech & Co.,
194A Seabourn Road,
Southbourne,
Bournemouth BH5 2JB

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
ABN Bank	10	10	10
Barclays	10	10	10
BCCI	10	10	10
Consolidated Cards	10	10	10
C. Hoare & Co	10	10	10
Lloyds Bank	10	10	10
Midland Bank	10	10	10
Nat Westminister	10	10	10
TSB	10	10	10
Williams & Glyn's	10	10	10
* 7.0000 8.0000 9.0000 10.0000 11.0000 12.0000 and over	8.5%	9.5%	10.5%

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 20TH JUNE, 1983, OR AT THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, 100 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 24TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SUNDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON MONDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 1ST JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SUNDAY, 2ND JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON MONDAY, 3RD JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 4TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 6TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 7TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 8TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON SUNDAY, 9TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON MONDAY, 10TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 11TH JULY, 1983.

NOTES MAY BE LOOKED AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW BIRMINGHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2, ON AND AFTER 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 12TH JULY, 1983.

The great software explosion

Fores can be made as personal computer sales double every two years

Never let it be said we are in no opportunity left lying money. One area of fortunes are waiting to be made in the deviating of actions programs for personal computers, not only for used at home, but also for PCs.

The world is the best for PC software, and plenty of such software will be made available between now and the end of the year.

Williams, for example,

introduced its £64, sometimes called the "Eater", at the end of last year.

price of \$595. It is now \$390 and is expected to \$299 by Christmas. This is not because of poor sales, quite the reverse. Commodore recently revealed it has produced a million machines in the first three months of this year.

Texas Instruments predicts that the west European market for personal computers will be less than \$500 million by 1981, eight times that of 1980.

The company expects sales to reach 2.4 million units compared with 5.7 million in the US, and 1984 sales to be 250 per cent more than 1983 to about 4 million units.

TI plans to augment its already strong position in this market with a business computer costing £169.95, which will be in the shops by

September.

Another example is the IBM Personal Computer, also launched last year. Priced at around \$6,700 in the US, it has processing power equivalent to a \$1.5 million mainframe of 13 years ago.

At the end of last year, Williams bought the worldwide marketing rights to a game called Evolution developed by Jeff Sember, aged 16.

To consolidate this success, he predicts that IBM will introduce a less powerful version, the Peanut, this autumn costing between \$750 and \$850.

"These and the many other machines being introduced will all need software - indeed, software now accounts for 70 per cent of overall computer systems costs, and this trend is accelerating," Williams observes.

Williams, who worked for IBM Canada for nine years, believes the pace in software development for personal computers is being determined by young people: "Kids are driving what's happening. They automatically accept the changes that computers bring," he says.

He also believes that much of the new generation of PC software for education and business will come from computer games programs developed largely by young people.

He formed Sydney Development (named after his home town of Sydney, Vancouver) five years ago, and its turnover last year was \$4m. \$1m of which was profit. He expects

Evolution is now selling at \$50 through 1500 stores throughout North America, and is shortly being launched in Europe through Sydney Development's UK subsidiary.

Williams has also bought a North American animation firm called Artex, plus the worldwide marketing rights to popular US cartoon series called BC and the Wizard of Oz, and is currently developing software using the Wizard as the basis of a typing instruction course.

"I am a strong believer in using graphics in education and business. There's nothing which says business has to be boring," he says.

He is concentrating his company's efforts in what the computer industry calls "vertical markets", specific areas of business and education. He has packages for estate agents, stock broking, and drapery business.

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Williams sees the market greatly increasing the flow of business in both directions across the Atlantic, with the British company producing programs for worldwide markets, and tailoring products developed in North America to suit the cultural differences of European markets.

Frank Brown

Low BBC Breakfast won a clear lead

While much of the electronic industry has been occupied spreading the benefits of the electronic BBC Breakfast TV, it has been supplementing the electronic room system which is attracting considerable interest from many of the 2,000 television stations worldwide.

It seems not just the two-week test which gave BBC TV a edge over its independent rivals TV-am.

According to BBC TV managing director Andrew Singer, the new electronic system has given the BBC clear lead in the organization and presentation of programs. The system which Andrew Singer declares is that both parties undertake to develop new levels of technology which would not otherwise have been possible.

Langton Information Systems, a leading UK systems and consultancy company, part of the AT&T Group, has the overall responsibility, on behalf of the CSA and Department of Industry, in evaluating each proposed pilot and masterminding subsequent progress.

Michael Naughton, a senior Langton director, believes that the 22 pilot stations announced will ensure that the UK will be firmly in the forefront of office technology development. The system will be a strong lead in the project and is strong in the advent of the general electronic

which produced Kenneth Baker, Minister of Information Technology, from paying a formal visit this month.

The role of the Government was the launching of IT Year '82, of the office automation pilot scheme. Each pilot involved the Government in supporting and matching a UK-based office automation supplier with a selected public sector user. The understanding is that both parties undertake to develop new levels of technology which would not otherwise have been possible.

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BBC Breakfast presents Selina Scott

in the world market places.

For the Breakfast Time programme, journalists now key-in to the 40 or so terminals which update and access data files held on the two main HP computers.

The second machine is the reserve back-up. If both computers "go down", it could be back to the potter's wheel or windmills of early television fame. Each terminal has its own built-in thermal printer which can produce hard copy - the script.

At the centre of the electronic news room system is the diary, which can hold information 365 days prior to transmission. Its flexibility is such that amend-

ments can be made up to last moment. Feeding directly into the diary are the major news agency lines and these news items can then be reviewed and edited by members of the news production team.

The normal newsroom paper chase is replaced by a coded news item which can be amended as required and incorporated into the running programme diary. Should the programme editor decide at a very late stage to delete or extend one particular news item, then all involved, including the programme presenters, would be immediately put in the picture.

The second major feature of the system, "Profile", is the programme message file which electronically incorporates the headline running order, text and, if necessary, camera script. The computer system also automatically produces the auto-cue facility which enables all concerned, editors, presenters and controllers to keep track of events. Close to transmission time, "Scheduler" takes over. This provides an automated running of the 80 or so items which make up a typical Breakfast Time programme.

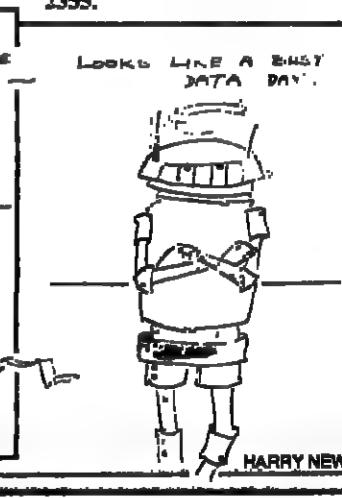
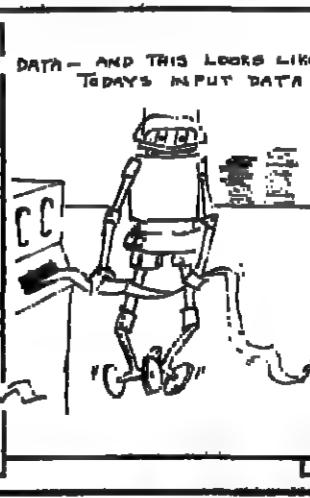
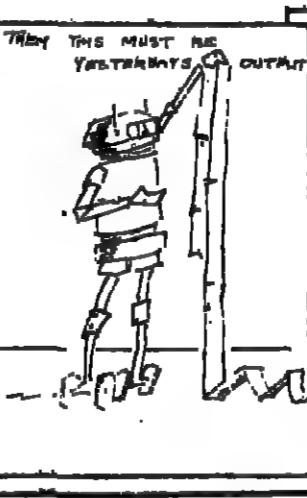
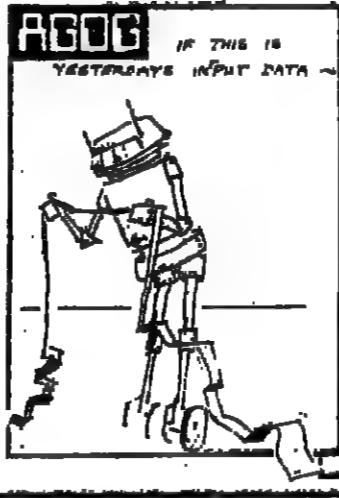
Future developments will incorporate improved levels of managerial information and provide assistance to outside news teams. The system will be able, for example, to trigger the dispatch from Heathrow of fully briefed and equipped news teams.

The sales message has not been lost on the BBC and managing editor Tony Crabb and special assistant, current affairs, Tam Fry, who were both closely involved in the pilot project, are now turning their attention to marketing. Perhaps their first customer will be TV-am in Camden Lock which chose the American designed system "Babsy", which, based on a microprocessor, allows a total of 19 terminals.

Among the visitors to the Lime Grove studios are teams of Japanese and American TV technicians. With satellites making worldwide news gathering a speedy process, the fully comprehensive electronic BBC newsroom system could well be making some news of its own.

Alan Simpson

IF THIS IS YESTERDAY'S INPUT DATA



UK Events

Micro '83, Conway House, Dumfriesshire, June 1.

Micro 1, 0232 664391/2.

Micro '83, Fulcrum Centre, Slough, June 3-5. John Ridings, 075-74111 Ext 220.

Blackburn Computer Fair, King George's Hall, Blackburn, June 11. Bradley Enterprises, 0772-312677.

South of England Personal Computer Fair, Exhibition Hall, Wood Green School, Witney, June 12. Julian Wilde 0993 2355.

Poliak, 01-747 3131.

Fourth Commodore Computer Show, Cuckoo International Hotel, London, June 9-11.

Commodore Business Machines UK, 0232 664391/2.

Apple '83, John Ridings, 075-74111 Ext 220.

Office Automation Show & Conference, Barbican Centre, London, June 7-9. Clapp &

Telecom.

Late flash from the pricing

war front, Atari are the latest company to announce

cuts in their machines. Their

48K 800 model is now being

offered, complete with basic

cartridge and manual for £300.

(These costs cover installation by

programmer kit.)



Harold Cohen, centre, whose drawings by computer exhibition opens at the Tate Gallery next month (see By numbers)

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Sinclair invest £2m

More than £2m is to be invested by Sinclair Research in establishing a new advanced research centre in Cambridge to be known as Metalab. Clive Sinclair says that the centre will act as an incubator, fostering new products from initial idea to commercial launch. It will not only carry on existing work in computers and television but will open up new fields, from battery technology to robotics.

The company has recruited Richard Cutting, at present managing director of Cambridge Consultants, to be responsible for the centre, together with Sinclair directors Jim Westwood and David Southward.

Negotiations are under way for a site for Metalab, which hopes to start operations in the autumn.

Customers will be offered terminals which plug into a normal domestic television and a special BT installed telephone jack point, which will enable them to connect with Home-link.

The society's managing director, John Webster, is now involved in discussions with MicroNet and may possibly conclude a deal where a customer could be given the option of buying a 16K Spectrum linked to the MicroNet service, giving computing power in addition to the more passive Prestel facility.

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UK Events

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JOB SCENE

How to find a true salesman

Salesmen, as Richard Sharpe reports, were for long on the bottom rung of the computer ladder. But now attitudes are changing.

ABS Computers, the British firm marketing small computers, has an acid test for candidates looking for jobs in sales. If you get the job, the interviewer asks, what would you say when asked at a party what you do for a living? If the answer is "I sell computers" then ABS assumes the candidate has grasped the essential fact that selling is vital, a profession to be proud of and a necessary part of business life.

Salesmen are still looked down on in the British information technology industry. Their knowledge of business systems, their extrovert personalities and the fact that they provide orders to keep the company going are all generally met with disdain.

But for all companies the role of the salesman is vital, and for the most successful their status is justifiably high. The most successful of all companies in information technology is IBM. The heads of its UK and world operations are almost all former salesmen: indeed they still have clients assigned to their care and it is still their job to get orders.

The British-owned ICL used to have a pretty poor reputation for selling: there was a feeling that its salesmen would answer the acid test with a hearty "Well, old boy, I'm actually in those computer things". But under its new management the mood is changing.

Indeed, the managing director, Robb Wilmet, is credited with securing a list of big orders

all on the response the customer has given to his virtuous performance in presenting the company.

Selling is, however, not all a glorious presentation to the prospectus board: a lot of it is hard work that never comes to fruition.

As a rule of thumb, at least a third of the prospects a salesman will pick up never turn into orders for anybody. The customer changes his mind and decides to take a completely different course.

The law of averages means that out of 20 good prospects only three out of the most four will turn into orders for the salesman. The other 16 or 17 will be lost to the competition.

But the real headache is that it is not at all clear at the beginning of the long process of wooing the prospect which three or four will turn into an order and which 16 or 17 will not.

Half a salesman's time should be spent on looking for new business. This involves tramping around trading estates, talking to receptionists, going through trade directories and, much loathed by salesmen, making cold calls. A lot of people get out of selling because they cannot take the high failure rate. No sale means no commission.

But when they do boost their salary by making a sale they are contributing to the salary of every other member of the company. It's a contribution which the whole industry should recognize.

Computer Appointments

SPONSORED COMPUTER TRAINING WHICH COSTS YOU NOTHING

TRAIN FOR A CAREER IN COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

SPONSORED BY THE MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION

The National Training Opportunities Scheme under which training costs and travel allowances are paid to suitable candidates whilst undergoing training which is designed to lead to employment.

COMPUCENTRE, as one of the largest and most successful providers of TOPS sponsored training in the UK, are currently recruiting for the extensive Commercial Cobol/BASIC programming course where you will receive expert tuition in the skills required to become a computer programmer.

If you feel you have the determination to succeed and can offer us: (1) Education to "A" level standard; (2) a sound commercial background; and are aged between 19 and 30, find out how you could

apply to meet the computer age by COMPUCENTRE on

01 388 0651

COMPANY STAFF can be trained on a variety of computer courses VALIDATED under the MANPOWER SERVICES COMMISSION "GRANT TO EMPLOYERS SCHEME".

COMPUCENTRE (LONDON) LTD

COMPUCENTRE HOUSE, 24 STEPHENSON WAY, LONDON, NW1

COMPUTER INPUT OPERATOR CAREER OPPORTUNITY IN ADVERTISING

The Regional Newspaper Advertising Bureau is a high technology unit operating from pleasant offices in Covent Garden, with a small, close-knit team of people who are specialists in their own field.

The Bureau's Computer Division now requires a Computer Input Operator who should have achieved a good educational standard, be between 20-30, flexible, reliable and numerate. Suitable training will be given, but knowledge of VDU Inputting and/or the regional press would be advantage. A good salary and benefits are offered.

Telephone Jill McIntyre for application form on 01-836 8251.

REGIONAL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU LTD
Grosvenor House
141 Drury Lane
London WC2B 5TD
Telephone 01-836 8251

CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY WITH LEADING BRITISH MICRO MANUFACTURER

GROUP LEADER (LABORATORY PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT)

£12K to £17K (DEPENDING ON EXPERIENCE) OXFORD-BASED

This is a challenging new opportunity to spearhead our product development programme in the laboratory/instrumentation market.

Research Machines has already built up an impressive user base for its computer systems across the spectrum of scientific research applications. Our corporate plan now calls for a major expansion in this sector through the development of innovative microcomputer-based hardware and software products using state of the art technology.

Your job will be to create and lead the small team responsible for this important development work. In particular you will:

- Support the Marketing Department in developing product strategy and defining new products.
- Specify, plan, and manage product development projects to rigorous standards of performance, quality, and time scale.
- Build up and manage a group of professional

RESEARCH MACHINES

MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEMS

RESEARCH MACHINES LTD Mill Street, Oxford OX2 0BW Tel (0865) 726136

hardware and software engineers;
□ Provide technical leadership and innovative thinking on product design.
The successful applicant for this demanding post, therefore, will probably have:
□ Wide appreciation of laboratory/instrumentation applications;
□ Demonstrable project leadership experience involving successful completion of major development projects using microprocessor-based hardware and software;
□ At least five years in product development.

We offer a particularly attractive range of benefits, including good salary; 25 days paid holiday; free BUPA, life and disability insurance; pension scheme; and generous help with relocation expenses to this area.

If you are interested in this vacancy please contact Polly Keane on Oxford (0865) 726136 or write for an application form, quoting reference: LP/TB.

For this American Company which supplies and installs highly sophisticated super-microcomputers throughout the United States and the EEC, reliability and performance backed by effective field service and support is the key to success in this expanding and competitive market.

Reporting to the Director of Field Service in the USA you will be responsible for control and service policy on this side of the Atlantic. Your prime objective will be to ensure that standards are maintained at the level associated with the Company's excellent reputation.

Ideally aged 25-35, the person appointed will have several years experience in either a field service or applications/technical liaison role, ideally in a management capacity. Sound technical knowledge, preferably of computer hardware and/or software engineering, is essential.

Write with full CV to Jim Lowe at PER, Laurel House East, Clarendon Street, Nottingham. NG1 5NS.

Applications are welcome from both men and women.

PER Executive Selection

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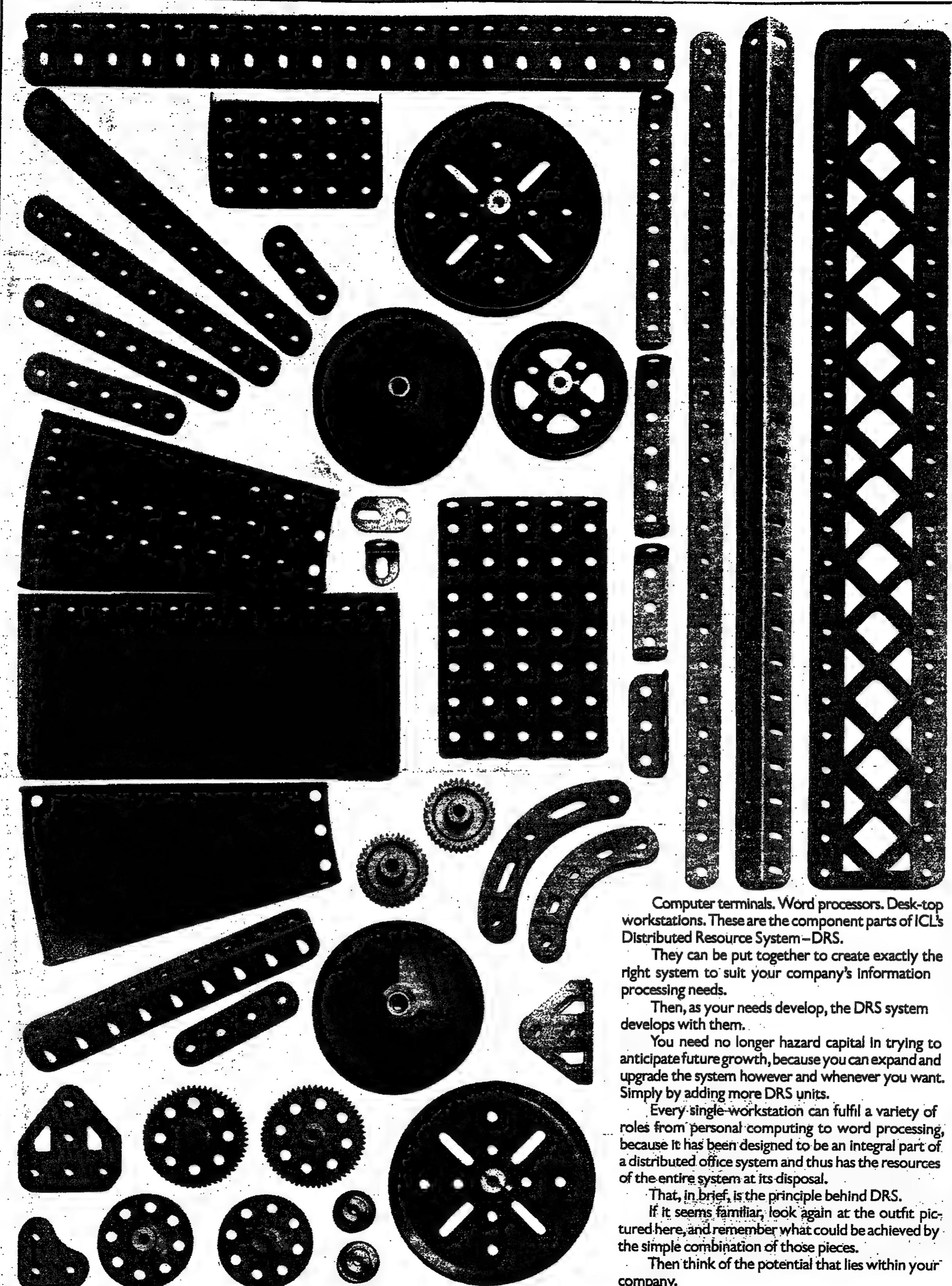
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Computer terminals. Word processors. Desk-top workstations. These are the component parts of ICL's Distributed Resource System—DRS.

They can be put together to create exactly the right system to suit your company's information processing needs.

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You need no longer hazard capital in trying to anticipate future growth, because you can expand and upgrade the system however and whenever you want. Simply by adding more DRS units.

Every single workstation can fulfil a variety of roles from personal computing to word processing, because it has been designed to be an integral part of a distributed office system and thus has the resources of the entire system at its disposal.

That, in brief, is the principle behind DRS.

If it seems familiar, look again at the outfit pictured here, and remember what could be achieved by the simple combination of those pieces.

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ICL's distributed office systems are now available in a variety of outfits.

DRS MODEL 10



An intelligent workstation which can be integrated in a DRS MICROLAN local network, accessing and manipulating...

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A desk-top workstation with over 1 Mbyte of integral disc that can run BASIC or be linked via MICROLAN. It can also communicate via Wide Area Network with ICL and IBM mainframes.

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Shares the same features as a Model 20, with integral fixed and floppy discs of 10 and 1 Mbyte. It can also form its own local network, supporting up to Model 20s or Model 10s.

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A desk-style unit with the systems cabinet. Housing a 1 Mbyte discette and a single fixed disc of 16 or 27 Mbytes. It can support any mix of Model 10, 20, 25, 40 and 50 systems.

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It can function as a stand-alone word processor. Or it can function as one of a number of secretarial workstations supported by the DRS Document Storage System.

For more information, dial 100 and ask for Freephone ICL. Or send coupon to ICL Infopoint, ICL House, Putney, London SW15 1SW.

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ICL

We should be talking to each other.

CRICKET: REMARKABLE TURN OF EVENTS AT CHELMSFORD

Surrey all out for 14 as Phillip and Foster strike

By Peter Ball

CHELMSFORD: Essex, with all second-innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 263 runs.

A pleasant but apparently inconsequential day ended incredibly as Surrey collapsed to 14 all out, the fifth lowest total in cricket history, only Northants, Lancashire and Oxford University, Nottinghamshire and Auckland failing more miserably. Their innings lasted over an hour and extended for 14.3 overs, as they succumbed to Phillip and Foster, who extracted life where they saw it.

If the Surrey captain had to tell himself that the application of the heavy roller between the wickets had had such dramatic consequences, he would doubtless by now have leapt into the river which runs behind the ground, but it is doubtful that the wicket could be held responsible for such a stunning turn of events.

The scorecard tells its own story. Butcher was the first to go, caught down the leg side by Richards off an intended hook. Three runs later, Moseley, who had replaced Mowbray in the Surrey team, followed when Foster beat his indeterminate prod. Clinton collected another single and then his captain became the first of Phillip's few victims, shuffling across his stumps. Two runs later, Lynch was a sombre way, possibly with a suspicion

Hampshire go for quick runs

By Richard Streeton

CANTERBURY: Hampshire, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, lead Kent by 284 runs.

Kent and Hampshire, the early championship leaders, did everything possible yesterday to make up for the loss of Saturday's play. After dismissing Hampshire for 228, Kent forfeited their own first innings. In the final 75 minutes Hampshire dutifully sought quick runs, and there should be a clear cut result today if the weather does not intervene.

Hampshire's first innings was notable for a steady start by Jesty as an hour and a half's unrestrained stay by Greenidge. Neither in quantity nor in run rate could Hampshire have been entirely satisfied with their performance. Kent's bowling was variable on a pitch which hinted at more liveliness early on than it later showed.

This might partly have been a tribute to Dilley's initial hostility. His first spell was distinctly fast and he did not draw much later in muzzle velocity, though he tended to bowl too many balls the batsmen could leave alone.

Aher Smith was held at short leg off Jarvis, Greenidge was overshadowed in successive stands of 77 and 75 with Turner and Jesty. Nobody completely trusted the pitch at this stage but Turner, watching every ball on to the bat, cut and pushed runs to the outside with calm certainty.

In particular, Turner had a tense little duel with Underwood which the batsman narrowly won. Johnson, however, bowled Turner just once as lunch as the batsman tried to square cut and the off spinner went on to flight the ball well in several spells.

Jarvis and Ellison were the main sufferers as Jesty drove forcefully before Dilley brought one back down the hill to beat a defensive stroke. Greenidge late cut two vintage boundaries against Cowdry but otherwise seldom revealed his usual belligerence. Greenidge was fourth out in the 61st over when Tavaré had a stinging catch at wide mid on to Underwood and after this the innings rather subsided.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings
C G Greenidge, C Tavaré & B Underwood 68
J D Jesty, J -v B Dilley 50
M C Nicholas, B Johnson 25
M D Marshall, B Johnson 15
H G Cowdry, C Knott & B Ellison 15
P J Palmer, m.c. J -v B Dilley 15
J F Malone, C Knott & B Ellison 12
Total (2 wkt, 1-0, 6, n-0) 12

Total (6.3 overs) 228

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-87, 3-102, 4-102, 5-180, 6-211, 7-214, 8-225, 9-225, 10-225.

BOWLING: Dilley, 15-8-27-3; Jarvis, 12-3-7-1; Ellison, 22-6-52-2; Underwood, 21-5-37-1; Cowdry, 15-10-20-1; Johnson, 14-0-42-1.

HAMPSHIRE: Second Innings
C G Greenidge & Taylor B Ellison 4
Smith not out 23

J D Jesty, J -v B Dilley 14

M C Nicholas, B Johnson 14

M D Marshall, B Johnson 15

H G Cowdry, C Knott & B Ellison 15

P J Palmer, m.c. J -v B Dilley 15

J F Malone, C Knott & B Ellison 12

Total (2 wkt, 1-0, 6, n-0) 58

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-12, 2-31.

KENT: C G Greenidge, C Tavaré, M C Nicholas, S C O'Connor, G P Knott, G W Johnson, R M Ellison, K D Dilley, D L Underwood, K D Johnson, 14-0-42-1.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 2, Kent 4, Oxfordshire 1, Middlesex 1, G T Winkles.

WORCESTER: Worcester, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 91 runs behind Warwickshire.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
T A Lloyd, B Ebbot 17

M J Weston, C Weston, B Prigden 15

G W Humphries, C Humphries, B Ebbot 16

A M Duff, B Ebbot, C Humphries, B Prigden 17

J C Old, not out 12

G W Humphries & B Prigden 10

H Goss, C Humphries & Prigden 10

Extras (5, 1, 10, 3, 10-3) 15

Total (7 wkt, 26 overs) 68

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-22, 3-38, 4-58, 5-61, 6-77, 7-87.

Bonus points (to date): Worcester 4, Warwickshire 4.

Umpires: K Palmer and C Cook.

Sussex pair injured

Sussex will be without Garth Lee Roux, the South African fast bowler, and Chris Waller, their left-arm spinner, against the Australians in a three-day practice match which starts at Hove tomorrow. Both are injured.

Garth Lee Roux, a South African fast bowler, and Chris Waller, their left-arm spinner, against the Australians in a three-day practice match which starts at Hove tomorrow. Both are injured.

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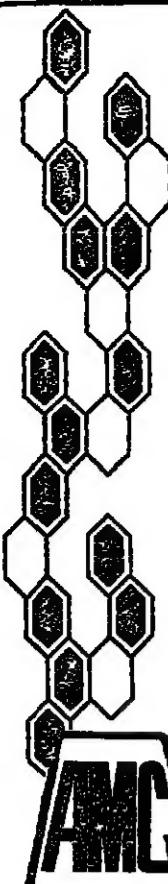
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Legal Appointments



Legal Assistant International Operations

The London HQ of a multinational conglomerate with a range of interests in smelting, metal and mineral trading, industrial services and manufacturing activities requires a second Assistant to the Director of Corporate Legal Affairs.

Suitable candidates will be graduates in their thirties who have followed either the solicitor or barrister route, with international law and transactional agreement experience, a qualification in or exposure to EEC or USA law, who wish to be involved and not just provide academic advice, and who are prepared to travel.

Benefits will include a competitive salary, fully expensed company car, non-contributory pension, free BUPA and permanent health insurance.

Detailed and typed CVs, with a recent photograph, present salary and benefits details, should be sent to the Personnel Manager: Amalgamated Metal Corporation PLC, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9DT.

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Applications are invited for the appointment of County Prosecuting Solicitor to succeed Mr M. D. Shetler, QBE LL.B., who is to retire on 30th June 1983.

The County Prosecuting Solicitor is the Chief Officer of a department providing advice and undertaking prosecutions on behalf of West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police and Departments of the County Council. The successful candidate will have personal involvement in cases of particular importance and in all cases dealt with by the High Court, Appeal Court and the House of Lords.

This is an establishment of 50 (including 54 solicitors) based at Leeds, Bradford and Wakefield, which is also the office headquarters.

There are Magistrate's Courts at 21 centres throughout the County Area which can give rise to as many as 80 Courts sitting each day. Crown Courts sit at 5 centres throughout the Area.

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Application forms and further details from the Director of Magistrate Services, 8 St John's North, Wakefield WF1 2AA. Tel: 567111 ext. 2811 to be returned not later than 20th June 1983.

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Please write with full curriculum vitae to:

Watson Farley & Williams,
Navigation House, One Aldgate,
London, EC3N 1AA
(Ref: GCW)

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We require assistant solicitors and legal executives for all aspects of commercial property work.

Applicants at a senior level must be able, and at a junior level should have the potential, to produce high calibre work - and will be remunerated accordingly.

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The Partnership Secretary
Titmuss, Sainer & Webb
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EXPERIENCED CONVEYANCING ASSISTANT

In the legal division of the department of the Director of Law and Action. The successful applicant must have a sound knowledge of general conveyancing, experience in property law and the ability to handle varied and interesting work without close supervision.

Salary will be the SO1 Grade £6,960 - £9,220 ps indicative for the fixed appointment. £500 per annum extra for the Post.

Write quoting ref. L.A./14/83 to the Personnel Officer, Civic Centre, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 1UW. Tel: Uxbridge 500899 (answering service available)

P-685.

Two positions available in private practice as Assistants to a Partner or Associate. The successful applicant will be required to handle all aspects of conveyancing, including the preparation of contracts, the drafting of deeds and the preparation of title documents. The department is based in London.

APPOINTMENT: £5,100 - £6,000. Conveyancing experience essential.

CLERK: £20,000. Conveyancing experience essential.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM £2.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)
Announcements authenticated by the names and postal address of the sender, must be sent to:
THE TIMES
200 Grey's Inn Road
London
WC1X 8EE
or, if intended for telephone subscribers only, to 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3323.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 10.00am, 11.00am and 12.00pm. For publication the following day, phone at 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE, WEDDINGS, etc. to Court and Social Page £5 a line. Court and Social Page announcements may not be accepted by telephone.

Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our Christ. Revelation 12:10

BIRTHS
SCOTLAND - On 16th May to Anna (Anne) nee Parkinson and Mark - a daughter Rebecca Anna.

DEATHS
MARTON - On 25th May 1983, peace fully Michael Henry Price, aged 61, of 101, Newlands Road, S.E.1, beloved husband of Mary, & Robert, & beloved father of Michael, & Simon. Interment at Newlands Cemetery, S.W.1, on 28th May at 12 noon, followed by cremation.

THE - On May 25th 1983, peacefully at his home in Newmarket, Edward Stretton aged 72. Cremation details to be announced later. May 27th loved husband of Mollie, Service at Newbury Church, Interment at Newbury Cemetery, T. W. Walker & Sons, 91 East St., Bexleyheath.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)
PICHER, ROGER LANCELOT, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Royal Engineers, action at Anzio, May 31, 1944, remembered with affection and pride.

IN MEMORIAM
HELL - In every loving memory of St. Thomas Hell, who died on May 31, 1957.

WHITEHEAD Eddie Whitehead, in every loving memory of his mother, who died May 29th, 1983, and of his father, who died April 3rd 1962.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IN THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MINTON - We are sorry to inform that on 26th July 1982, would any funeral arrangements be required, please contact Mrs. HAROLD CARL DAVID, both co-authors of the book "The Last Days of the Queen", and co-writer of the play "The Queen", with Messrs. Haynes & Co., 10 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1, on behalf of the Trustees.

FILM-TV - Special effects, Dynamic Effects Company, manufacturing special effects for the film and television industries, and other aspects of special effects for recruitment of special effects for the film and television industries. Tel. 01-710 4017 to a Cambridge, Cambs.

PCP/CTI DRESDEN - June 1st, avoid the PCP/CTI meeting at the Hotel Dresden, 100, 10110 Berlin, Germany. For details phone Anne Shahn 030-200 2000.

MAJADE - We are already through planning the next trip to the USA, and are awaiting your letter of confirmation. Please ring 01-408 3000.

JUSTIN - Justin's cousin up to the Royal Academy next week. You are invited to the exhibition, and those who might like to come along, please ring 01-408 3000.

WEF - WEF have not heard from you since your letter of 26th April. Please ring 01-408 3000.

ART HISTORY ABOARD - Courses in Art History for University students. See Keweenaw.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SOUTH OF FRANCE - Several villas with pool or use of pool, available.

YACHTS - 100ft. Yacht, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981.

LOW COST FLIGHTS - Holidays to Greece, Cyprus, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Switzerland, and large use in W.M.

ITALY - Gian Tassan, Milan 2102, Rome 2104, Turin 2305, Venice 2102, Naples 2103, Bari 2104, Salerno 2105, Palermo 2106.

LOW FARES - Holidays to S.E. Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and Far East.

MEMORIA - 3 June 1983. 1 week to East Germany, 1 week to West Germany, 1 week to Scandinavia & Europe. Tel. 01-7772.

BIRTHDAYS

Happy 21st James, Best wishes and many happy returns of the day, love from Charlotte and Nigel.

MAKE SURE THEY GET THE MESSAGE

If you want to make sure that someone really gets the message in June, put it in The Times personal announcements. From births to weddings, engagements to anniversaries - The Times is the place to get your message noticed.

You or your nominees will receive an additional bonus - a Victoria wine voucher for a bottle of Eclat Foussy, a crisp sparkling wine from Bourgogne, made by the méthode champenoise.

Send full name and address, plus a cheque/PO, made payable to: Times Newspapers Ltd (payment necessary) or your Barclayscard/Access number and post it to the address below.

The minimum message is 4 lines with 4p words per line. Cost £15.00 inclusive of the Eclat Foussy. Additional lines cost £2.25 each.

This offer will run throughout June. The last date for accepting messages is 27th June.

The wine voucher can only be sent to U.K. readers (excluding Northern Ireland), and will be posted as soon as possible after receipt of your order.

Write out your message, your name, address, day telephone number and the recipient's name and address. ALL IN BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE.

Message

Your name

Your address

Day Tel. No.

Recipients Name if different from above

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC1

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Lynda Berry. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours: regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

8.05 **Electoral Call**. With Sir Robin Day in the studio to answer listeners' and viewers' questions is Michael Hastings. The number to ring is 01-589 4411. Closedown at 10.00.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather prospects come from Jim Bisco. 12.30 Regional news from London and SE. Financial review followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.05 **Our Undersea World**. Jeff Goodman and Laune Emberson explore the undersea world of the west country coast 1.35. Interval.

1.45 **Heads and Tails** (1). 2.02 You and Me. For four- and five-year-olds, presented by Maggie Ollerenshaw (1) 2.15 Living on the Land: A Man of the Black Mountains. A profile of Trevor Powell filmed during a summer round-up when Mr Powell and his neighbours ride from the village on their corner ground on a mountain top to bring their flocks down to lower pastures. Narrated by Deryck Guyler (1) 3.15 **Your Songs of Praise**. Choice presented by Thora Hird (shown on Sunday). 3.33 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

3.55 **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC2 4.20. **Cartoon**: Scoby Doo in Haunted House Hang-up (1) 4.40 **Take Two**. Lucy Skeaping with another selection of clips from favourite television programmes 5.05. **John Craven's Newsround**. 5.10 **Think of the Number**. Maths made simple and fun by Johnny Ball (1).

5.40 **News with Richard Whitmore**.

6.00 **Election Broadcast** by the British National Party.

6.05 **South East at Six**. 6.25 **Nationwide**.

6.45 **Triangle**. Episode 15 and Charles at last find out about Bath's relationship with Matt.

7.10 **Looking Good, Feeling Fit**, presented by Sarah Kavanagh and Christopher Lillicrap. Among the guests in tonight's edition of the healthy living programme is the 15 stone and proud 40-plus Plum McKenzie, a go-go dancer.

7.40 **Somily Poor**, put-upon, Timothy is worried on three fronts this week - his sleepwalking, his mother and the annual promotion review. Starring Ronnie Corbett (1).

8.10 **Panorama** presented by Fred Emery. The Case for the Conservatives: Sir Robin Day interviews Mrs Thatcher.

9.00 **Election Broadcast** by the Liberal/SDP Alliance.

9.10 **News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report** from David Dimbleby.

9.50 **The Visit**. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time.

10.40 **International Football**. Highlights of tonight's game between Northern Ireland and Wales in Belfast.

11.25 **News headlines**.

11.30 **Phil Silvers** as Sergeant Bilko, the shrewdest NCO in the United States Army (1).

11.55 **Weather**.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **Sesame Street**. Learning made fun with the Muppets; 10.30 **Cartoon**: Rocket Robin Hood in Giller the Great; 10.50 **Film**: *Matt Helm* (1975) starring Tony Franciosa. A bold, active actor hires the son of a thief to track down the man who has killed her father. This is the two dogs deeper he uncovers evidence that all is not well in town. Directed by Buzz Kulik.

12.00 **Cockleshell Bay** (1): 12.10 **Once Upon a Time**. Mark Wynter tells the story of Sally Jack (1); 12.15 **The Sullivan's**.

1.00 **News with Leonard Parkin**; 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston; 1.30 **Crown Court**: *Cold Turkey*. A woman is accused of attacking her former lover; 2.00 **A Plus**. Anthony Howard and Peregrine Worsthorne discuss the election campaign so far with Mark Ryett.

2.30 **Play**: *Never Marry Never Marry* (1960) by Peter Chevins and Ian La Frenais. Drama story about rising young boxing hope who has to make a decision whether or not to give up the only trade he knows or suffer mental and physical deterioration. Starring Peter Chevins and Bryan Murray; 3.30 **Does the Team Think?** Comedy quiz based on the successful radio series.

4.00 **Cockleshell Bay**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon; 4.15 **Cartoon**: Piggy Pig; 4.20 **Reazzaan**; 4.45 **CB TV**: *Chopper* 14. On the road with Kalangoops; 5.15 **Endemore Farm**. What has the vicar's daughter been doing in her father's absence?

5.45 **News**.

6.00 **Election Broadcast** by the British National Party.

6.05 **Thames news**.

6.20 **Crossroads**. Sid Hooper overhauls a piece of news that he uses to his advantage.

6.45 **Reporting London** presented by Michael Barrett. There is a look at the marginal seat of Hammersmith-Fulham with Sir Keith Joseph, Denis Healey and Roy Jenkins.

7.15 **Film**: *Shamus: A Matter of Wife and Death* (1976) starring Rod Taylor. Thriller about a private eye and pool player who becomes the focus of interest to both the police and the Organization after a former colleague of his is blown up. Directed by Marvin J. Chomsky.

8.30 **The Geffen**. Comedy series starring Bill Maynard as the boss of a small factory.

9.00 **Election Broadcast** by the Liberal/SDP Alliance.

9.10 **News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report** from David Dimbleby.

9.50 **The Visit**. Desmond Wilcox is with Malcolm Dunford when he meets his mother for the first time.

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11.55 **Weather**.

BBC1



Malcolm Dunford: BBC1 9.50pm

BBC2

CHANNEL 4

5.05 **Open University: Modern Art**

Matisse (ends at 6.30). 6.55 **Biology**: *Chicken or Egg?* 7.20 **Equilibrium Rules**, 7.55 **The Vill's Farmesine**.

Closedown at 8.10

10.30 **Play School**, 10.55 **Closedown**.
5.10 **The Standards Debate**

The first of a two-part debate chaired by Ludovic Kennedy on whether or not academic standards have been sacrificed at the altar of equality. Protagonist in the motion is Kenneth Minogue, supported by Sir Max Beloff, Professor Sir Antony Flew and Dr John Marks. They are cross-examined by Professor A. H. Halsey.

5.40 **The Old Grey Whistle Test**

The latest news from the rock scene presented by David Hepworth and Mark Ellen. The studio guests are the Eurythmics and Waterboys. (Shown last Friday.)

6.20 **International Rugby Special**

Nigel Starmer-Smith with the latest news on the British Lion's tour of New Zealand. Plus highlights of the weekend and the round-up of Monavea Park's today's game against Mid-Cantbury and a preview of Saturday's first test match.

7.00 **Cartoon Two: A Dog's Life**

7.10 **News summary with subtitles**

7.15 **Election Broadcast** by the SDP/Liberal Alliance.
7.25 **Film**: *The Misfits* (1961).

Fittingly, the final film in the series Marilyn Monroe is shown here. She plays Roslyn Taber, in Reno to obtain a divorce from her husband, the director (Montgomery Clift). The three men all use Roslyn as a shoulder to cry on, but she is confused and unsure of what to do with her life. The screenplay is by Monroe's husband, Arthur Miller and the director is John Huston.

8.25 **Soap**. Radio-American comedy series about the eccentric cast and residents of the Hotel Pelican. This week a little old lady is attacked by a submarine and ends up at a school for dummies. Is perplexed; and someone has an unusual steam bath.
9.50 **In the Deep End**. Pauline becomes a stand-up comedian performing as a female impersonator. He learns his craft with the assistance of Ken Dodd, Danny La Rue and Kenneth Williams and his script for his stage act is written by Jimmy Perry (1).
10.40 **Newsworld including**

Campaign 85 in which John Tusa, Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick report from the hustings on the latest news of the candidates.

11.40 **Open University: The Wave-Particle Paradox** 12.05 **Calculus: The Derived Function**. Ends at 12.35
11.45 **Closedown**

● Desmond Wilcox's moving series, *The Visit*, continues with *A MOTHER FOR MALCOLM* (BBC1 9.50pm), the remarkable story of the reunion between a 72-year-old woman and her son she last saw when he was ten months old, 38 years ago. Hilda Williams was working as a domestic for two spinster sisters in Barnsley when she became pregnant by a married man during a wartime affair. She had the baby but after a period of ten months she was persuaded by the sisters that it would be better if she gave her son away. Thirty-seven years later Malcolm, now working in the pay office of a firm of accountants in London, is brought to Barnsley by someone with the same surname as himself. By the long arm of coincidence he discovered that the man was his

mother's brother and it was through his new-found uncle that he initially made telephone contact with his mother. Mr Wilcox's programme discreetly dissects both mother, now twice widowed and living in Scotland, and son, as they prepare for their reunion in the present. A tastefully done exercise that never sinks to sentimental sensationalism to which it could easily lend itself.

●

A new eight-part British obsession for *BACK TO THE ROOTS*.

Closedown at 6.30pm.

7.00 **News**
7.05 **Morning Concert (continued)**
BBC1, Ireland, Scotland, Brian.

7.05 **News**

7.10 **Weather**

7.15 **News**

7.20 **Weather**

7.25 **News**

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9.00 **News**

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9.45 **Weather**

9.50 **News**

9.55 **Weather**

9.60 **News**

9.65 **Weather**

9.70 <b

Island sanctuary mourns the passing of the puffin



Puffins gave their Norse name to the island of Lundy, but now they are disappearing from the three-mile long, rocky outcrop in the Bristol Channel.

For more than three years Mr Keith Mortimer (above), Lundy's 25-year-old bird warden, has watched the numbers dwindle. In the 1950s there were several thousand and they represented a distinctive feature of the island. A few years ago the number was down to no more than 100 and this month only 60 or so have been sighted.

The decline of *fratercula arctica*, an unspectacular bird but for its huge bill, coloured blue, red and yellow in summer, is not confined to Lundy but applies to its dwindling colonies in the south of Britain.

Mr Mortimer believes pollution is largely responsible and that puffins may be following their traditional food supply – particularly sand eels and sprats – northwards.

To protect the remaining few, even the relatively small number of keen birdwatchers who make their way by helicopter or boat to the island – 11 miles off Hartland Point in north Devon – face climbing restrictions during the breeding season on the precarious cliffs where they nest.

Mr Mortimer, who gave up his job as a fitter in Bristol to live on the island with his wife, Michele, said: "It would be terrible if the puffins left. They are Lundy Island."

Puffins live on the sea during the winter and return ashore to breed, making nesting burrows by hacking into the soil of turf-covered seacliffs. On Lundy they are confined this year to a steep cliff on the west side, a dangerous place for the photographer or watcher who has to lean precariously over the edge to catch a sight of them sitting on rocky ledges below or skimming the waves.

The island was bought by the National Trust about 12 years ago in conjunction with the Landmark Trust, which administers it and is now retaining some of its buildings.

There are only 17 islanders, all employed by the Landmark Trust and apart from a few sheep and cattle the main industry is tourism.

The limited numbers of visitors are mainly birdwatchers. Apart from puffins there are razorbills, kittiwakes, oyster catchers, shags, guillemots, skylarks, wheatears and, occasionally, rarer visitors.

Photographs by John Manning



SS massacre described

Continued from page 1
square. Barth said 20 men were lined in a barn or hall.

Barth began to describe the murders, but broke down as he recalled the victims' wordless terror. "It is difficult for me to talk about this", he said, his voice barely audible.

It was the first time Barth displayed emotion since limping into the court last Wednesday.

Herr Hugot said records

show no survivors among those shot by Barth and his platoon. Barth said the razing of Oradour lasted three to four hours.

Barth also is charged with participating in Nazi firing squads that killed 92 Czechoslovaks in 1942 to avenge the assassination of SS leader Reinhard Heydrich. He admitted volunteering for three firing squads and standing guard for a fourth.

A verdict is due on June 7.

Photographs by John Manning

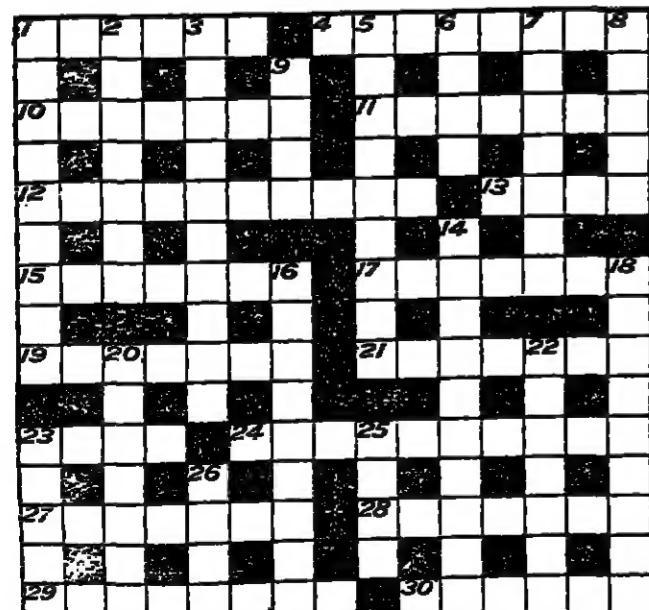
Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh dine with the Nulli Secundus Club at the Savoy Hotel, London, to celebrate the club's bicentenary, 7.40.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of the Silver Jubilee Trust, unveils a walkway indicator in Trafalgar Square, London, 12.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,143



ACROSS
1 Opera in which Master O'Hara meets trouble head to head (6).
4 My subject's not bound to be unclothed (4-4).
18 Chain of command (7).
11 Sap! In one moving letter he's proposed (7).
12 Brownie's tidy – clean her up (10).
13 Gambling hand over about a pound (4).
15 Pubs on both sides of a road to the works (7).
17 Fuller or, possibly, lower (7).
19 Giraffe for such material (7).
21 Bad character not on commission (4-3).
23 Long kind of bone (4).
24 Little creature made of coloured glass (10).
27 Give up a well filled with fish (7).
28 The last thing you'd say about anyone (7).
29 Recovery in motor sport (8).
30 Fireman Bram (6).

DOWN
1 Mat and Mollie get round tablet (9).
2 Family doctor at home is a most important man (4-3).
3 Surprisingly, he's trained to lower spirits (10).

5 Victor William (9).
6 8 day, perhaps (4).
7 Men in line were first to have caused irritation (7).
8 In Arden "No – But winter and rough weather" (5).
9 Old story the young lady lisped (4).
14 Lords and ladies take care with beer perhaps (6-4).
15 Just one garment being worn (9).
16 Pick-me-up for overtime in court (9).
20 A breath-taking feature (7).
22 The Antipodean sticks (7).
23 Thin slices of iron used in conflict (5).
25 We're thrown into jug (4).
26 Each dropping a point in a high degree (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,142

TOPICS SUPERANNUITANT
I A A C H E C R I A
L I N G R S H I T T E R O G Y
I I A T E T H E M S
N I C K C H I T T I N G T O N
N A N I
P R O P H Y N Y M O L I S H E
G E C H E N
S A C H E N
A C H R A C E S P E N G E
S E L L E C A R D S
D O U B L E B A R R E L L E D
I S S A N B E E M O C
G O C C R C H I T T E R
S U N D R E S T H E R S E I L

New exhibitions

Work by students of Bishop Grosseteste College, Usher Gallery, Lincoln Road, Lincoln. Mon to Sat 10 to 3.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until June 26).

Paper As Image: work by artists using paper as medium, Midland Group, 24/25 Castle Street, Nottingham, Tues to Fri 11 to 7.30, Sat 10 to 5.30 (until July 2).

Five Modern Paintings from the Tate Gallery, Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Belfast; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 23).

Herbert Ponting, photographer of Antarctica, 1870-1935 (until June 26). Constructed Images: Approaches to modern art, Bayley Art Gallery, Market Place, Belper; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until June 18).

Original prints, Bridge Street Gallery, 7 Bridge Street, Bads; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until June 12).

Harveys of Bristol History of Wine Collection, Central Museum, Victoria Avenue, Southend; Mon to 5, Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 23).

Books and Folios: Screenprints by Derrick Greaves, Robert Medley and Edward Middleditch, Rozelle House Museum, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 19).

Books and Folios: Screenprints by Derrick Greaves, Robert Medley and Edward Middleditch, Rozelle House Museum, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 19).

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and drawings by Robert Jenkins, Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester. Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8 (until June 10).

Last chance to see

Aberdeen: Prints of Aberdeen by Jim Fifeaux, Bill Baxter, Don Kelman and Willie Watson, Fisherbeck Library, Grange.

Artists and Archaeologists: Watercolours, Picture Gallery, Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, The Museum, 41 Long Street, Devizes; 11 to 1, 2 to 5 (ends today).

Watercolours by Ken Messer, Dorchester Galleries, Rotten Row, Dorchester-on-Thames; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Paintings and drawings by Robert Jenkins, Ginnel Gallery, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester. Mon to Fri 9 to 5, Thurs 9 to 8 (until June 10).

Just one garment being worn (9).

Men in line were first to have caused irritation (7).

In Arden "No – But winter and rough weather" (5).

Old story the young lady lisped (4).

Lords and ladies take care with beer perhaps (6-4).

Just one garment being worn (9).

Pick-me-up for overtime in court (9).

Breath-taking feature (7).

Antipodean sticks (7).

Thin slices of iron used in conflict (5).

Thrown into jug (4).

Each dropping a point in a high degree (4).

Victor William (9).

8 day, perhaps (4).

Men in line were first to have caused irritation (7).

In Arden "No – But winter and rough weather" (5).

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 22.

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 10.20m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 14.00m
3 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 14.40m
4 Family Fortunes, Central, 12.05m
5 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 11.55m
6 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 11.55m
7 Where There's Life, Yorkshire, 11.45m
8 Emmerdale Farm (Tues), Yorkshire, 10.40m
9 The 1983 British Beauty Championships, ITV, 11.05m
10 Emmerdale Farm (Thurs), Yorkshire, 17.00m

BBC 1

That's Life, 11.00m

Last of the Summer Wine, 10.80m

News and Sport (Sat), 10.30m

Antiques Roadshow, 10.00m

5.95m

The Blue and the Gray (Tues 9.45), 9.50m

Dynasty, 9.80m

The 1983 English FA Cup Final (ex C & I), 9.70m

Top of the Pops, 9.55m

9 Child in Mind, 9.55m

SAC

The Best of the Royal Party, 7.55m

Call My Bluff, 6.20m

Discovering Britain, 5.00m

To Serve Them All My Days, 4.55m

Pinkerton's Progress, 4.25m

The Young Ones, 4.20m

The Young Ones, 4.20m

No Scope, 4.15m

Growth, For Gold, 3.15m

Spotlight, 3.10m

Channel 4

Golden Gate, 2.60m

2.15m

Henry Cooper's Golden Eel, 2.10m

Family 21, 2.10m

5.50m

The Musters, 1.90m

Brookside (Tues), 1.35m

7 Weekend, 1.35m

9 The Truth, 1.30m

9 S; Emmerdale, 1.30m

SAC

1 Unashamed, 1.20m

2 The Entertainment, 1.15m

3 Brookside (Wed), 1.10m

4 Sign A Name, 1.05m

5 Sign A Name, 1.05m

6 Golden Gate, 1.00m

7.50m

8 Sign A Name, 1.00m

9.50m

10 Sign A Name, 1.00m

11.05m

12.05m

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